



S8236

Version 1.0

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Before you begin...

Check the box contents!

The retail motherboard package should contain the following:

	1x S8236 Motherboard
	1 x S8236 User's manual
	1 x S8236 Quick reference guide
	1 x TYAN® Driver CD
	1 x I/O shield
	2 x Serial ATA Cable
	1 x USB 2.0 Cable
	1 x Mini-SAS to 7-Pin SATA Cable
	2 x Mini-SAS to Mini-SAS Cable (S8236WGM3NR Only)

Chapter 1: Instruction

1.1 Congratulations

You have purchased the powerful TYAN[®] S8236 motherboard, based on the AMD[®] SR5690 & SP5100 chipsets. The S8236 is designed to support dual AMD[®] 45nm 8-Core/12-Core Opteron 6100 Series Processors and up to 256GB of 800, 1066 and 1333MHz DDR3 memory modules. Leveraging advanced technology from AMD[®], the S8236 is capable of offering scalable 32 and 64-bit computing, high-bandwidth memory design, and lightning-fast PCI-E bus implementation.

The S8236 not only empowers you in today's demanding IT environment but also offers a smooth path for future application upgradeability. All of these rich feature sets provides the S8236 with the power and flexibility to meet demanding requirements for today's IT environments.

Remember to visit the TYAN[®] website at <http://www.tyan.com>. There you can find all the information on all TYAN[®] products as well as all the supporting documentation, FAQs, Drivers and BIOS upgrades.

1.2 Hardware Specifications

S8236WGM3NR

Processor	Supported CPU Series	AMD 45nm 8-Core/12-Core Opteron 6100 Series Processors (Magny-Cours) / (4) HT3; 12MB L3 per socket	
	Features	HyperTransport [™] 3 technology (HT3) links provide up to 102.4 GB/s peak bandwidth per processor; Quad 16-bit HyperTransport [™] 3 technology (HT3) links provide up to 6.4GT/s per link.	
	Socket Type / Q'ty	G34 / (2)	
	Average CPU Power (ACP) wattage	Up to 105W	
	System Bus	Up to 6.4 GT/s Hyper-Transport link support	
Chipset	Chipset	AMD SR5690 + SP5100	
	Super I/O	Winbond W83627	
Memory	Supported DIMM Qty	(8)+(8) DIMM slots	
	DIMM Type / Speed	U/RDDR3 & LV RDDR3, 800/1066/1333 MHz	
	Capacity	Up to 256GB (total)	
	Memory channel	4 Channels per CPU	
	Memory voltage	1.5V or 1.35V	
Expansion Slots	PCI-E	(2) PCI-E Gen.2 x16 slots	
	Recommended TYAN Riser Card	M2091, PCI-E x16 1U riser card (left) and M2091-R, PCI-E x16 1U riser card (right)	
Recommended Barebone / Chassis	2U Barebone	GT24-B8236	
LAN	Port Q'ty	(3)	
	Controller	Intel 82574L / Intel 82576EB	
Storage	SAS	Connector	(2) Mini-SAS connectors (totally support 8 ports)
		Controller	LSI SAS2008
	Speed	6.0 Gb/s	
	RAID	RAID 0/1/1E/10 (LSI Integrated RAID)	
	SATA	Connector	(1) Mini-SAS (4-port) + (2) SATA

	Controller	AMD SP5100
	Speed	3.0 Gb/s
	RAID	RAID 0/1/10/5 (Promise Integrated RAID)
Graphic	Connector type	D-Sub 15-pin
	Resolution	1600x1200@60Hz
Input /Output	Chipset	Aspeed AST2050
	USB	(8) USB2.0 ports (3 at rear, 4 via cable, 1 type A onboard)
	COM	(2) ports (1 at rear, 1 via cable)
	SAS	(2) Mini-SAS (4-in-1) connectors
	VGA	(1) D-Sub 15-pin VGA port
	RJ-45	(4) GbE ports
	Power	ATX12V / SSI EEB spec. 2008 / Universal 24-pin + 8-pin + 8-pin power connectors
System Monitoring	Front Panel	(1) 2x12-pin SSI front panel header
	SATA	(1) Mini-SAS connector & (2) SATA-II connectors
	Chipset	Winbond W83793G
	Voltage	Monitors voltage for CPU, memory, chipset & power supply
	Fan	Total (8) 4-pin headers
	Temperature	Monitors temperature for CPU & system environment
	LED	Fan fail LED indicator / Over temperature warning indicator / Fan & PSU fail LED indicator
Server Management	Others	Watchdog timer support
	Onboard Chipset	Onboard Aspeed AST2050
	AST2050 IPMI Feature	IPMI 2.0 compliant baseboard management controller (BMC) / USB 2.0 virtual hub / BIOS update
	AST2050 iKVM Feature	24-bit high quality video compression / Dual 10/100 Mb/s MAC interfaces
BIOS	Brand / ROM size	AMI / 4MB
	Feature	Plug and Play (PnP) /PCI2.3 /WfM2.0 /SMBIOS2.3 /PXE boot / ACPI 2.0 power management /Power on mode after power recovery / User-configurable H/W monitoring
Physical Dimension	Form Factor	SSI EEB
	Board Dimension	12"x13" (305x330mm)
Operating System	OS supported list	Please visit our Web site for the latest update.
Regulation	FCC (DoC)	Class B
	CE (DoC)	Yes
Operating Environment	Operating Temp.	10° C ~ 35° C (50° F ~ 95° F)
	Non-operating Temp.	- 40° C ~ 70° C (-40° F ~ 158° F)
	In/Non-operating Humidity	90%, non-condensing at 35° C
RoHS	RoHS 6/6 Complaint	Yes
Package Contains	Motherboard	(1) S8236 Motherboard
	Manual	(1) User's manual / (1) Quick Ref. Guide
	Installation CD	(1) TYAN installation CD
	I/O Shield	(1) I/O Shield
Optional accessories	Cable	(2) SATA signal cables / (1) Mini-SAS cable
	SATA SAS	(2) Mini-SAS cables
Optional accessories	Riser Card	M2091-R, PCI-E x16 1U riser card (right) / M2091, PCI-E x16 1U riser card (left)

S8236GM3NR

Processor	Supported CPU Series	AMD 45nm 8-Core/12-Core Opteron 6100 Series Processors (Magny-Cours)
	Socket Type / Q'ty	G34 / (2)
	Average CPU Power (ACP) wattage	Up to 105W
	System Bus	Up to 6.4 GT/s Hyper-Transport link support
Chipset	Chipset	AMD SR5690 + SP5100
	Super I/O	Winbond W83627

Memory	Supported DIMM Qty	(8)+(8) DIMM slots	
	DIMM Type / Speed	U/RDDR3 & LV RDDR3, 800/1066/1333 MHz	
	Capacity	Up to 256GB (total)	
	Memory channel	4 Channels per CPU	
Expansion Slots	Memory voltage	1.5V or 1.35V	
	PCI-E	(2) PCI-E Gen.2 x16 slots	
Recommended Barebone / Chassis	Recommended TYAN Riser Card	M2091, PCI-E x16 1U riser card (left) and M2091-R, PCI-E x16 1U riser card (right)	
	2U Barebone	GT24-B8236	
LAN	Port Q'ty	(3)	
	Controller	Intel 82574L / Intel 82576EB	
Storage	SATA	Connector	(1) Mini-SAS (4-port) + (2) SATA
		Controller	AMD SP5100
	Speed	3.0 Gb/s	
Graphic	RAID	RAID 0/1/10/5 (Promise Integrated RAID)	
	Connector type	D-Sub 15-pin	
Input /Output	Resolution	1600x1200@60Hz	
	Chipset	Asped AST2050	
	USB	(8) USB2.0 ports (3 at rear, 4 via cable, 1 type A onboard)	
	COM	(2) ports (1 at rear, 1 via cable)	
	VGA	(1) D-Sub 15-pin VGA port	
	RJ-45	(4) GbE ports	
	Power	ATX12V / SSI EEB spec. 2008 / Universal 24-pin + 8-pin + 8-pin power connectors	
System Monitoring	Front Panel	(1) 2x12-pin SSI front panel header	
	SATA	(1) Mini-SAS connector & (2) SATA-II connectors	
	Chipset	Winbond W83793G	
	Voltage	Monitors voltage for CPU, memory, chipset & power supply	
	Fan	Total (8) 4-pin headers	
	Temperature	Monitors temperature for CPU & system environment	
	LED	Fan fail LED indicator / Over temperature warning indicator / Fan & PSU fail LED indicator	
Server Management	Others	Watchdog timer support	
	Onboard Chipset	Onboard Asped AST2050	
	AST2050 IPMI Feature	IPMI 2.0 compliant baseboard management controller (BMC) / USB 2.0 virtual hub / BIOS update	
BIOS	AST2050 iKVM Feature	24-bit high quality video compression / Dual 10/100 Mb/s MAC interfaces	
	Brand / ROM size	AMI / 4MB	
Physical Dimension	Feature	Plug and Play (PnP) /PCI12.3 /WfM2.0 /SMBIOS2.3 /PXE boot / ACPI 2.0 power management /Power on mode after power recovery / User-configurable H/W monitoring	
	Form Factor	SSI EEB	
Operating System	Board Dimension	12"x13" (305x330mm)	
	OS supported list	Coming soon	
Regulation	FCC (DoC)	Class B	
	CE (DoC)	Yes	
Operating Environment	Operating Temp.	10° C ~ 35° C (50° F~ 95° F)	
	Non-operating Temp.	~ 40° C ~ 70° C (-40° F ~ 158° F)	
	In/Non-operating Humidity	90%, non-condensing at 35° C	
RoHS	RoHS 6/6 Compliant	Yes	
	Motherboard	(1) S8236 Motherboard	
Package Contains	Manual	(1) User's manual / (1) Quick Ref. Guide	
	Installation CD	(1) TYAN installation CD	
	I/O Shield	(1) I/O Shield	
	Cable SATA	(2) SATA signal cables / (1) Mini-SAS cable	
Optional accessories	Riser Card	M2091-R, PCI-E x16 1U riser card (right) / M2091, PCI-E x16 1U riser card (left)	

1.3 Software Specifications

For OS (operation system) support, please check with TYAN® support for latest information.

Remember to visit our Web site at <http://www.tyan.com> for the latest AST2050 User's Guide.

Chapter 2: Board Installation

You are now ready to install your motherboard.

How to install our products right... the first time

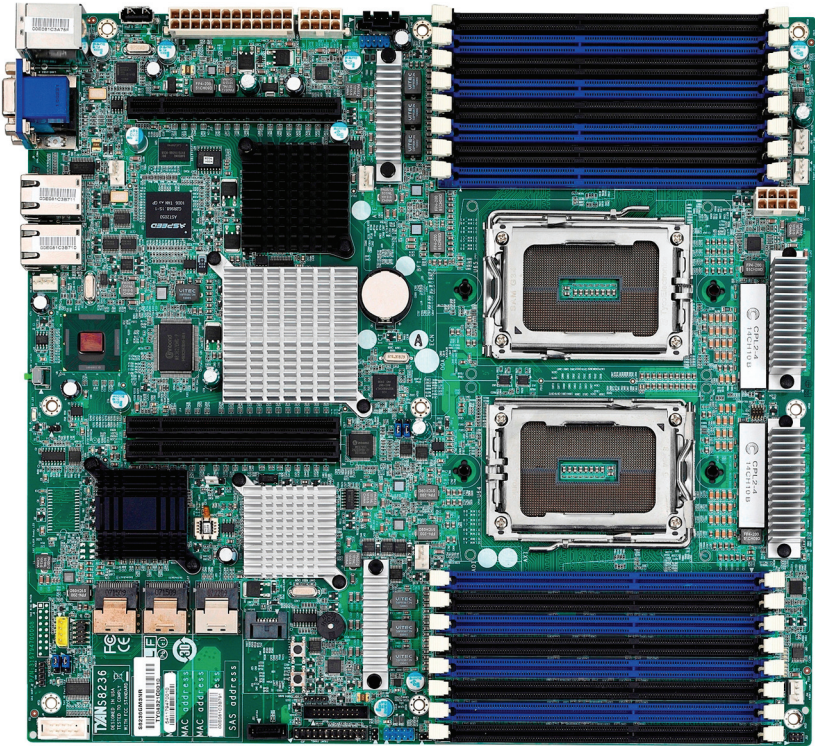
The first thing you should do is reading this user's manual. It contains important information that will make configuration and setup much easier. Here are some precautions you should take when installing your motherboard:

- (1) Ground yourself properly before removing your motherboard from the antistatic bag. Unplug the power from your computer power supply and then touch a safely grounded object to release static charge (i.e. power supply case). For the safest conditions, MiTAC recommends wearing a static safety wrist strap.
- (2) Hold the motherboard by its edges and do not touch the bottom of the board, or flex the board in any way.
- (3) Avoid touching the motherboard components, IC chips, connectors, memory modules, and leads.
- (4) Place the motherboard on a grounded antistatic surface or on the antistatic bag that the board was shipped in.
- (5) Inspect the board for damage.

The following pages include details on how to install your motherboard into your chassis, as well as installing the processor, memory, disk drives and cables.

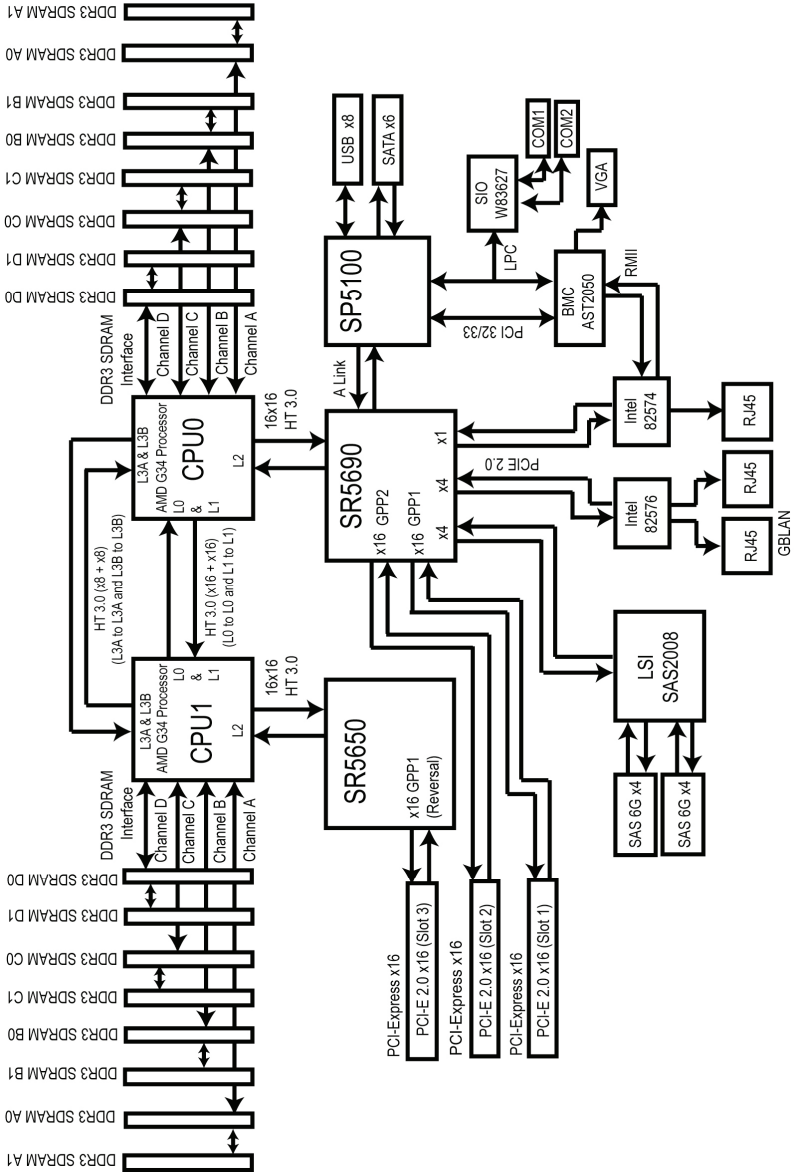
NOTE: Do not apply power to the board if it has been damaged.

2.1 Board Image



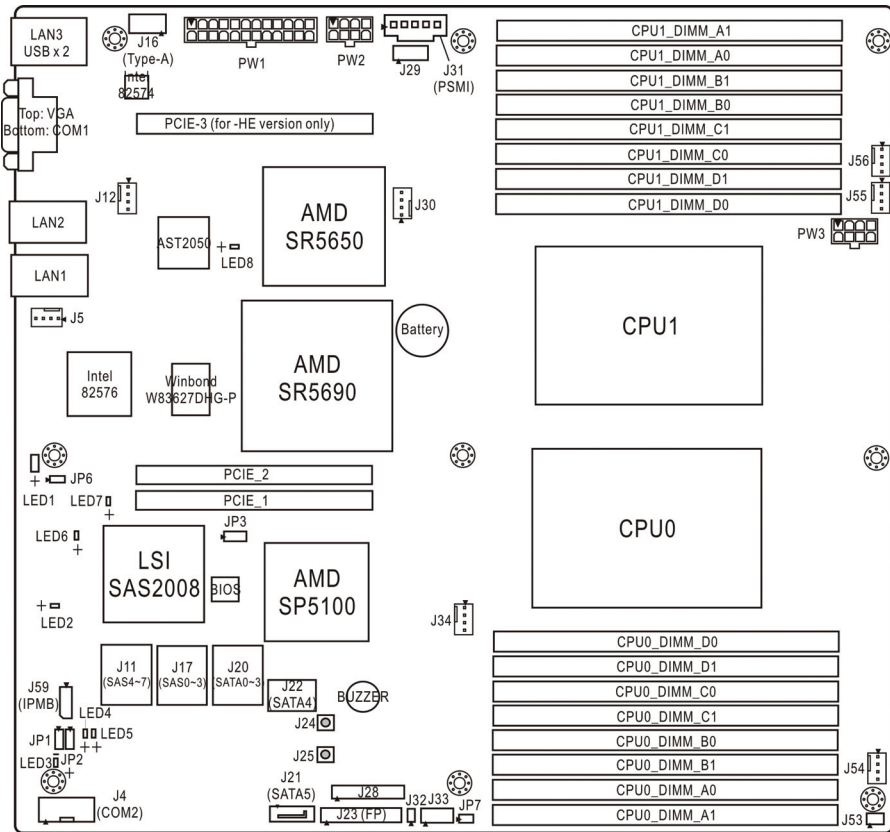
This picture is representative of the latest board revision available at the time of publishing. The board you receive may not look exactly like the above picture.

2.2 Block Diagram



S8236 Block Diagram

2.3 Board Parts, Jumpers and Connectors





This diagram is representative of the latest board revision available at the time of publishing. The board you receive may not look exactly like the above diagram. But for the DIMM number please refer to the above placement for memory installation. For the latest board revision, please visit our web site at <http://www.tyan.com>.

Jumpers & Connectors

Jumper/Connector	Function
J4	COM2 Header
J5/J12/J30/J34/J54/J55/J56	4-pin Fan Connectors
J23	Front Panel Header
J24	Reset Switch
J25	Power Switch
J28	Fan TACH Connector
J29/J33	USB Front Panel Header
J31	PSMI Connector
J32	LAN3 Active LED Header
J53	HDD Fault Header
J59	IPMB Header
JP1/JP2	COM2 Function Select Jumper
JP3	Clear CMOS Jumper
JP6	Front Panel ID LED Button
JP7	Chassis Intrusion Header
LED1	ID LED
LED2	SAS Flash Ready (Amber)
LED3	SAS HD Fault LED (Amber)
LED4	Power On LED (Green)
LED5	Standby LED (Green)
LED6	SAS Error LED (Amber)
LED7	SAS Heart Beat LED (Green)
LED8	BMC Heart Beat LED (Green)

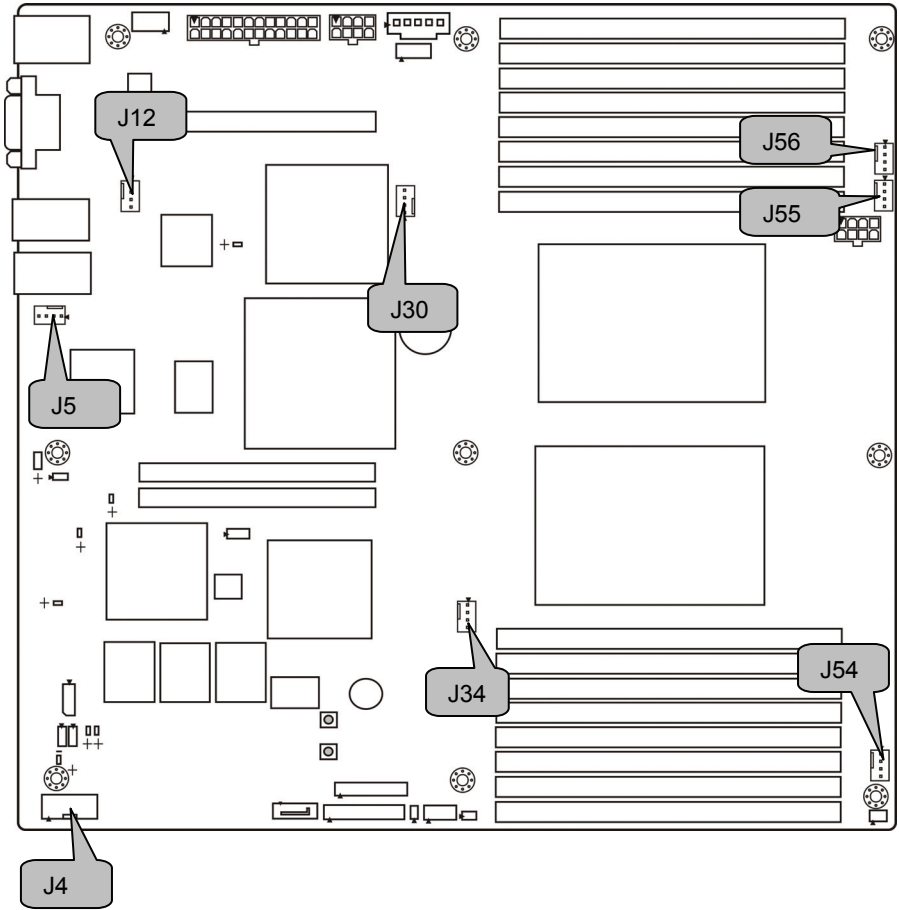
Jumper Legend

	OPEN - Jumper OFF	Without jumper cover
	CLOSED - Jumper ON	With jumper cover


LED Definitions

LED2	SAS Flash Ready	Pin	Signal		
		+	+3V		
		-	SAS_FLASH_RY		
		State	Description		
		OFF	OFF	(SAS SKU Only) The SAS firmware is not updated.	
	Blinking	Amber	(SAS SKU Only) The LED shows blinking amber when the system is updating the SAS firmware.		
LED3	SAS HD Fault LED	Pin	Signal		
		+	+3V		
		-	LED_SASHDD_FAULT-		
		State	Description		
		OFF	OFF	(SAS SKU Only) The LED shuts off when the RAID is functioning normally.	
	ON	Amber	(SAS SKU Only) The amber LED lights up when the SAS controller detects errors in RAID.		
LED4	Power On LED	Pin	Signal		
		+	+3V		
		-	GND		
		State	Description		
		OFF	OFF	Power Off	
	ON	Green	Power On		
LED5	Standby LED	Pin	Signal		
		+	+3VSB		
		-	GND		
		State	Description		
		OFF	OFF	The power supply is not plugged in or the power supply unit can not work properly.	
	ON	Green	The green Standby LED is lit up when the system is in idle mode.		
LED6	SAS Error LED	Pin	Signal		
		+	+3V		
		-	GND		
		State	Description		
		OFF	OFF	The LED shuts off when the onboard SAS controller can not work properly.	
	ON	Amber	(SAS SKU Only) When the onboard SAS controller detects errors, the LED will turn amber.		



LED7	SAS Heart Beat LED	Pin	Signal		
		+	+3V		
		-	GND		
		State	Description		
		OFF	OFF	The LED shuts off when the SAS controller can not be detected or properly initiated.	
Blinking	Green	The LED blinks per second to indicate that the SAS controller is working normally			
LED8	BMC Heart Beat LED	Pin	Signal		
		+	+3VSB		
		-	GND		
		State	Description		
		OFF	OFF	The LED shuts off when the BMC controller can not be detected or properly initiated.	
Blinking	Green	The LED blinks per second to indicate that the BMC controller is working normally			




J4: COM2 Connector

	Signal	Pin	Pin	Signal
	DCD	1	2	DSR
	RXD	3	4	RTS
	TXD	5	6	CTS
	DTR	7	8	RI
	GND	9	10	KEY


J5/J12/J30/J34/J54/J55/J56: 4-Pin FAN Connectors

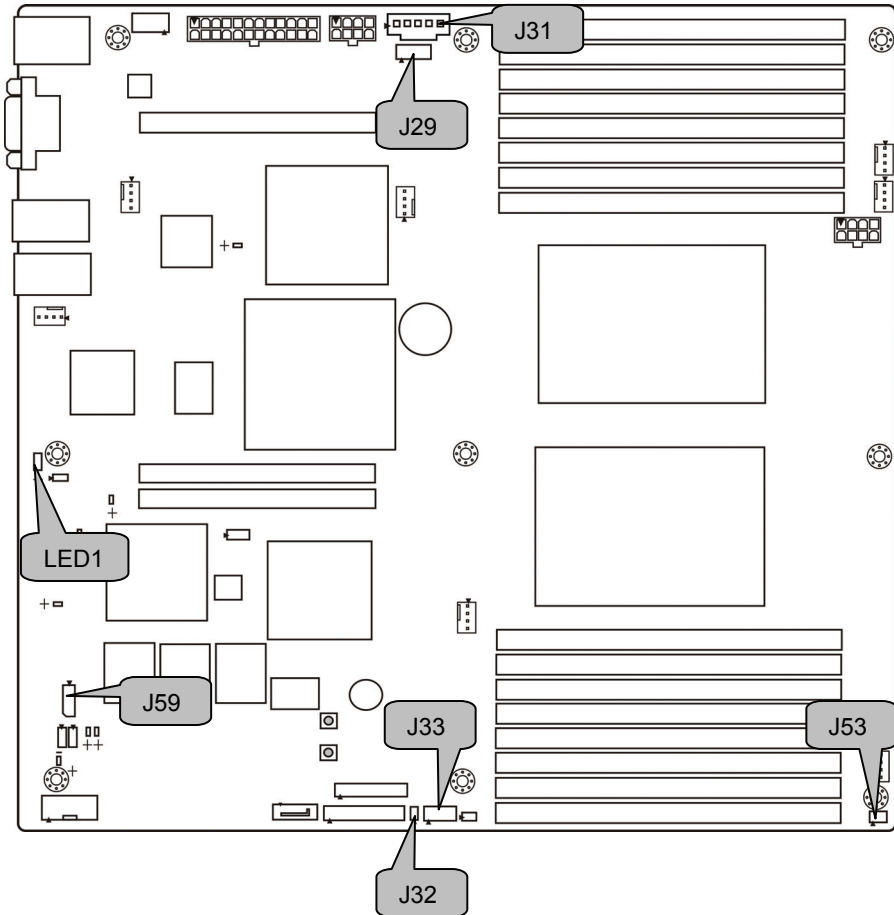
 	Pin	1	2	3	4
	Signal	GND	+12V	TACH	PWM
<p>Use this header to connect the cooling fan to your motherboard to keep the system stable and reliable.</p>					

J23: Front Panel Connector

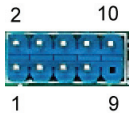
	Signal	Pin	Pin	Signal
	PWRLED+	1	2	FP Power (5VSB)
	KEY	3	4	ID_LED+
	PWLED- (GND)	5	6	ID_LED- (GND)
	HD_LED+	7	8	Fault LED1-
	HD_LED-	9	10	Fault LED2-
	PWR SW+	11	12	LAN1_Active_LED+
	PWR SW- (GND)	13	14	LAN1_Active_LED-
	Reset Switch+	15	16	SMB_DATA
	RST SW- (GND)	17	18	SMB_CLK
	ID Switch+	19	20	INTRUDER_L
	Temp Sensor	21	22	LAN2_Active_LED+
	NMI Switch#	23	24	LAN2_Active_LED-

J28: Fan TACH Connector


	Signal	Pin	Pin	Signal
	CPU0 FAN Tach	1	2	Rear FAN1 Tach
	CPU1 FAN Tach	3	4	Rear FAN2 Tach
	Front FAN1 Tach	5	6	FAN8 Tach
	Front FAN2 Tach	7	8	FAN9 Tach
	Front FAN3 Tach	9	10	FAN10 Tach
	GND	11	12	KEY
	CPU1 FAN PWM	13	14	CPU0 FAN PWM
	FAN11 Tach	15	16	NC
	FAN12 Tach	17	18	NC
	NC	19	20	Front FAN1 PWM




J29/J33: USB Front Panel Connector

	Signal	Pin	Pin	Signal
	5V Power	1	2	5V Power
	D-	3	4	D-
	D+	5	6	D+
	GND	7	8	GND
	KEY	9	10	NC


J31: PSMI Connector

	Pin	1	2	3	4	5
	Signal	PSMI_Clock	PSMI_Data	PSU_Alert_L	GND	3.3V Standby

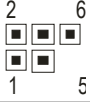
LED1: ID LED

	Pin	Signal	
	+	P3V3_AUX	
	-	ID_SW_L	
	State	Color	Description
	On	Blue	System identified
Off	Off	System not identified	
<p>NOTE: IPMI can activate ID LED from remote site. Please visit the TYAN Web Site at http://www.tyan.com to download the latest AST2050 Software Configuration Guide for IPMI settings.</p>			


J32: LAN3 Active LED Header

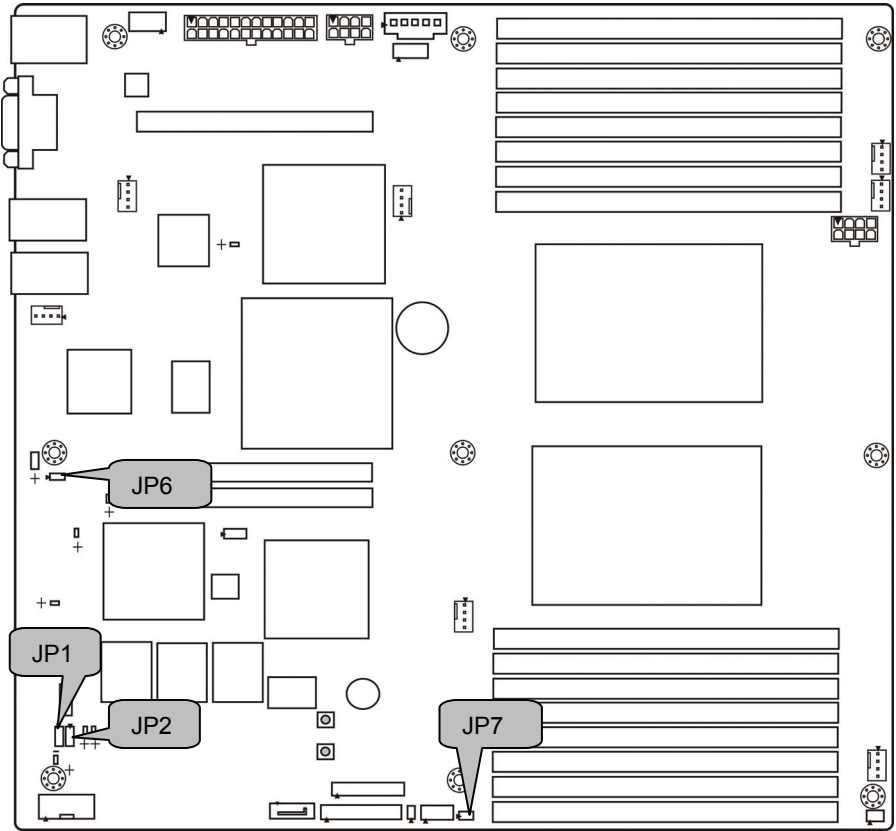
	Pin	Signal
	1	LAN3_ACTIVE_LED+
	2	LAN3_ACTIVE_LED- (GND)

J53: HDD Fault Header



	Signal	Pin	Pin	Signal
	3.3V Standby	1	2	BMC FRU Clock
	GND	3	4	BMC FRU Data
	KEY	5	6	HDD Fail Input

J59: IPMB Connector



	Signal	Pin	Pin	Signal
	SMB_BMC_SDA2	1	2	GND
	SMB_BMC_SCL2	3	4	NC




JP1/JP2: COM2 Function Switch Jumper

	Pin 1-2 Closed: SIO to COM2 (Default)
	Pin 2-3 Closed: BMC UART2 to COM2


JP3: Clear CMOS Jumper

 Normal (Default)	You can reset CMOS by using this jumper if you have forgotten your system/setup password or need to clear BIOS setting. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Power off system and disconnect both power connectors from the motherboard.2. Use jumper cap to close Pin_2 and Pin_3 for seconds to Clear CMOS.3. Put jumper cap back to Pin_1 and Pin_2 (default setting).4. Reconnect power & power on system.
 Clear CMOS	

JP6: Front Panel ID LED Button

	Use this header to disable the ID LED.
---	---

JP7: Chassis Intrusion Header

	Use this header to trigger the system chassis intrusion alarm.
---	---

2.4 Installing the Processor and Heat sink

The S8236 supported AMD[®] processors are listed in section **1.2 Hardware Specifications** on page 4. Check our website at <http://www.tyan.com> for latest processor support.

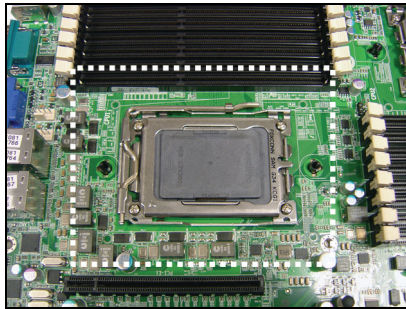
NOTE: MiTAC is not liable for damage as a result of operating an unsupported configuration.

Processor Installation (G34 1944-pin Socket for AMD CPU)

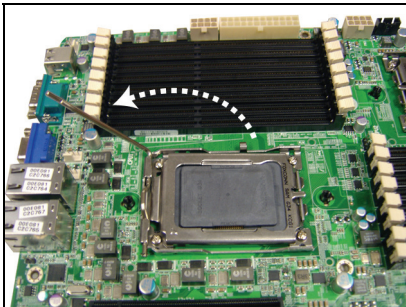
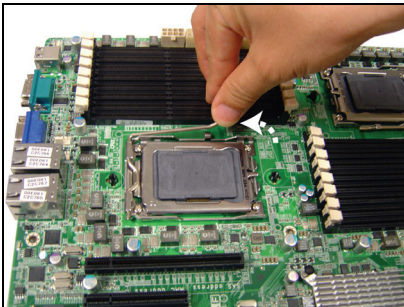
Follow the steps below to install the processors and heat sinks. Please note that the illustrations are based on a G34 1944-pin Socket which may not look exactly like the motherboard you purchased. Therefore, the illustrations should be held for your reference only.

NOTE: If only one processor is installed, start with CPU0 first.

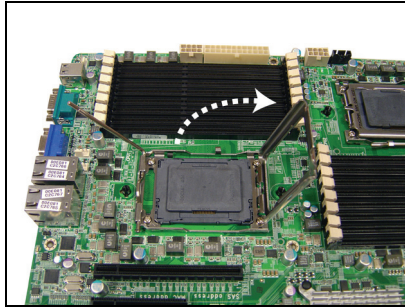
1. Locate the CPU socket.



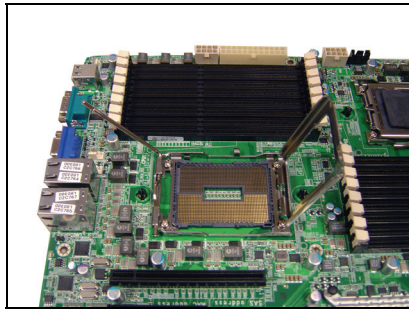
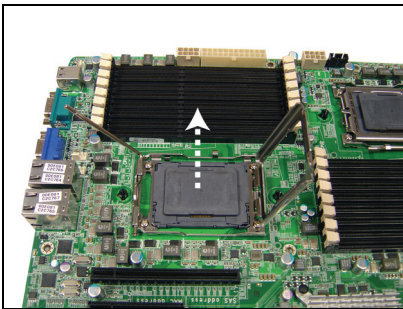
2. Pull the CPU lever slightly away from the socket and then push it to a fully open position.



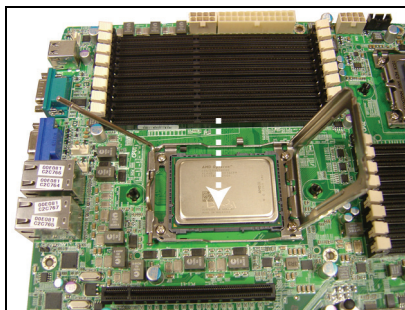
3. Lift the socket cover to a fully open position.



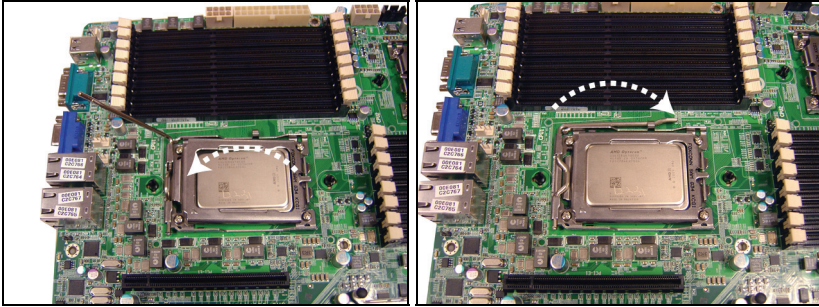
4. Take off the CPU protection cap.



5. Place the CPU in the CPU socket and make sure that the gold arrow is located in the right direction with two notches properly aligned.



6. Close the socket cover and press the CPU socket lever down to lock the CPU in place.



7. Repeat the same procedures to install the second CPU.

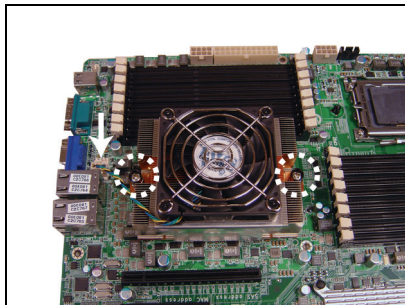
Heat sink Installation

After installing the processor, you should proceed to install the heat sink. The CPU heat sink will ensure that the processor do not overheat and continue to operate at maximum performance for as long as you own them. The overheated processor is dangerous to the motherboard.

For the safest method of installation and information on choosing the appropriate heat sink, using heat sinks validated by AMD®. Please refer to the AMD® website: <http://www.amd.com>

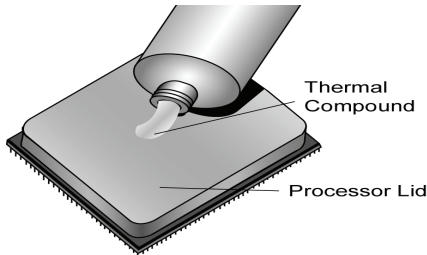
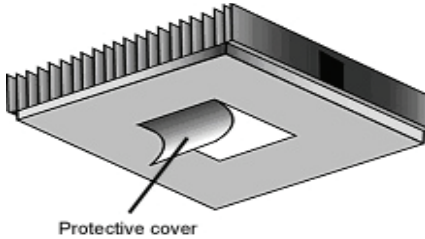
The following diagram illustrates how to install heat sink onto the CPU of S8236.

8. Place the heat sink on top of the CPU and secure it to the motherboard with 2 screws.



9. Connect the heat sink Fan cable to the CPU0 FAN connector J34.
10. Repeat the same procedures to install the second heat sink (CPU1 Fan: J30).

2.5 Thermal Interface Material



There are two types of thermal interface materials designed for use with the processors.

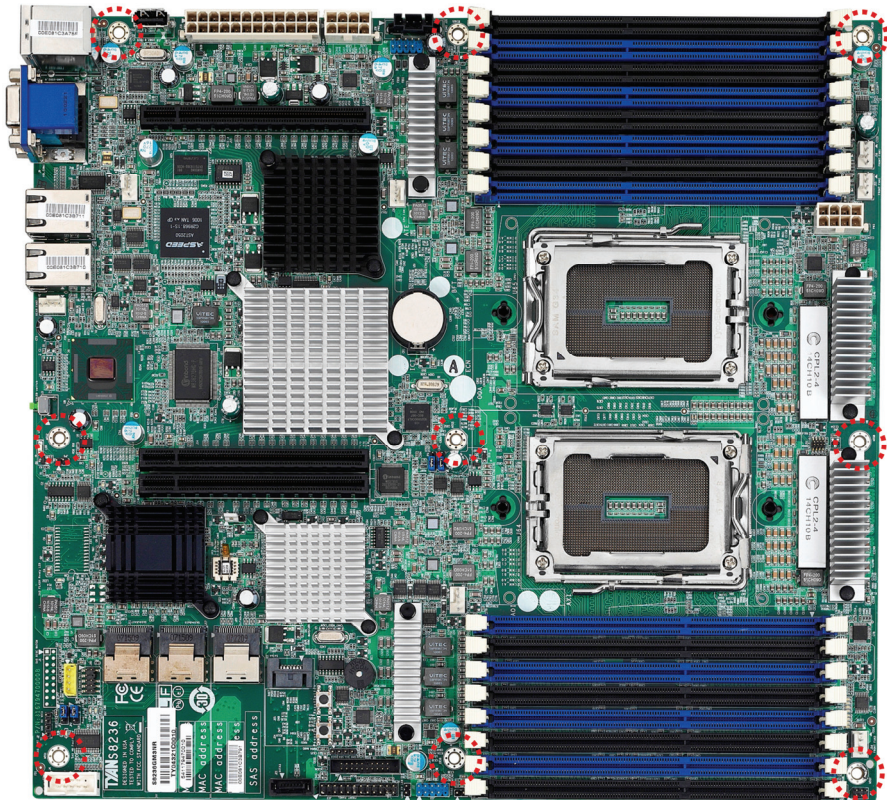
The most common material comes as a small pad attached to the heat sink at the time of purchase. There should be a protective cover over the material. Take care not to touch this material. Simply remove the protective cover and place the heat sink on the processor.

The second type of interface material is usually packaged separately. It is commonly referred to as 'thermal compound'. Simply apply a thin layer on to the CPU lid (applying too much will actually reduce the cooling).

NOTE: Always check with the manufacturer of the heat sink & processor to ensure that the thermal interface material is compatible with the processor and meets the manufacturer's warranty requirements.

2.6 Tips on Installing Motherboard in Chassis

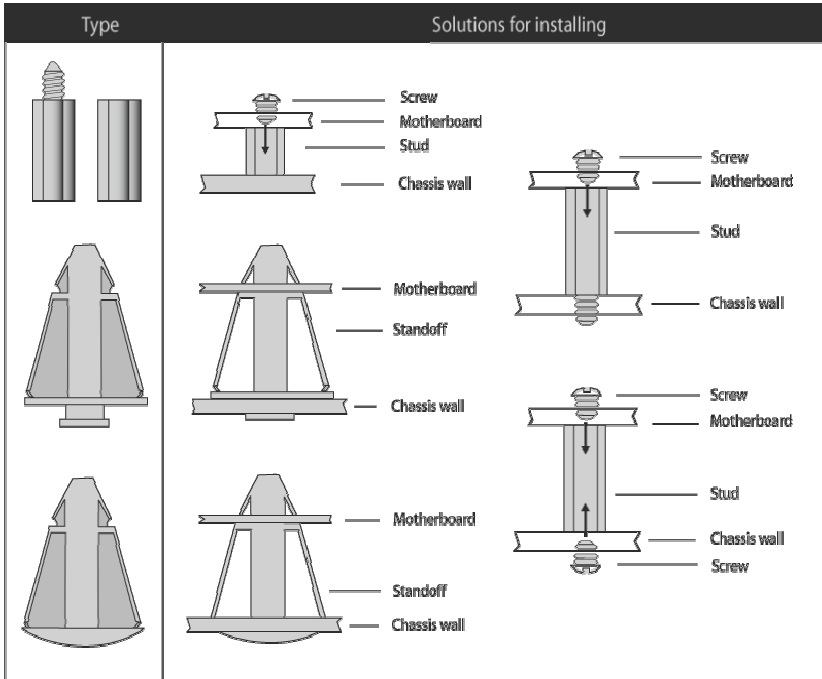
Before installing your motherboard, make sure your chassis has the necessary motherboard support studs installed. These studs are usually metal and are gold in color. Usually, the chassis manufacturer will pre-install the support studs. If you are unsure of stud placement, simply lay the motherboard inside the case and align the screw holes of the motherboard to the studs inside the case. If there are any studs missing, you will know right away since the motherboard will not be able to be securely installed.



Some chassis include plastic studs instead of metal. Although the plastic studs are usable, MiTAC recommends using metal studs with screws that will fasten the motherboard more securely in place.

Below is a chart detailing what the most common motherboard studs look like and how they should be installed.

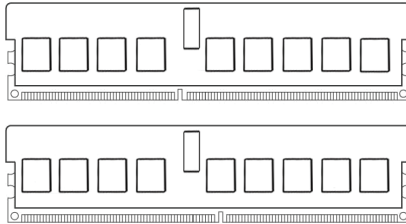
Mounting the Motherboard



2.7 Installing the Memory

Before installing memory, ensure that the memory you have is compatible with the motherboard and processor. Check the TYAN Web site at <http://www.tyan.com> for details of the type of memory recommended for your motherboard.

The following diagram shows common types of DDR3 memory modules.



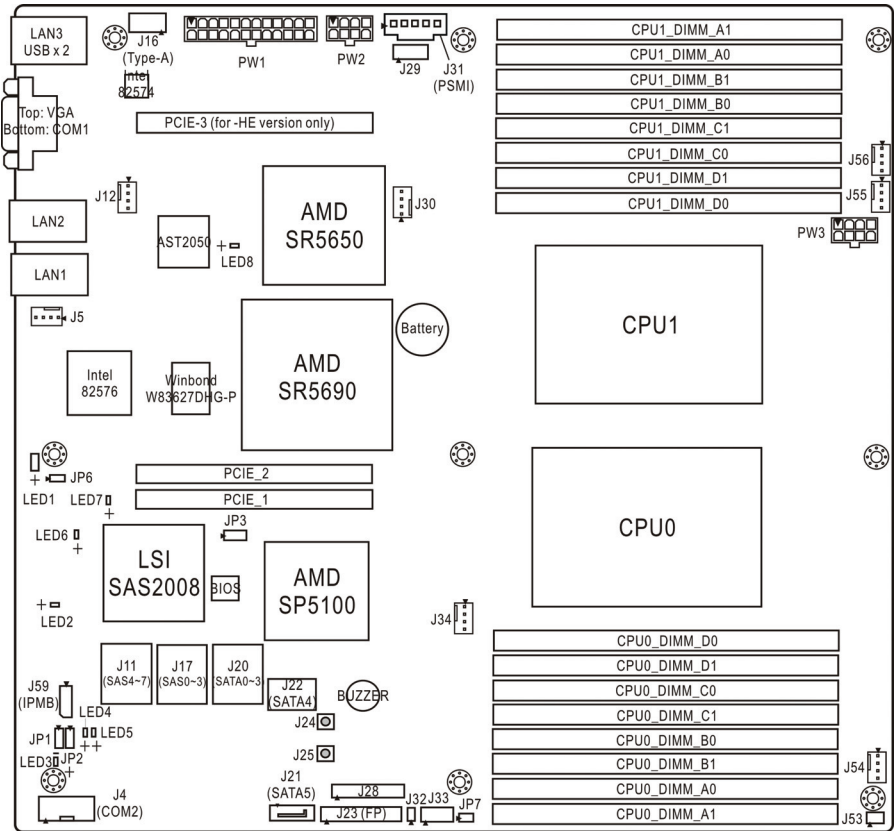
- Supports up to 256GB of R-DIMM DDR3 and Low Voltage (LV) R-DIMM DDR3, or 64GB of U-DIMM DDR3, at 800,1066 or 1333MHz speeds
- All installed memory will automatically be detected and no jumpers or settings need changing
- All memory must be of the **same type and density**
- Always populate the memory starting from CPU0_DIMMA1 first

Recommended Memory Population Table

Quantity of memory installed	Single CPU Installed (CPU0 only)						Dual CPU installed (CPU0 and CPU1)										
	1	2	3	4	6	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	16
CPU0_DIMM(1)D0						√									√	√	√
CPU0_DIMM(2)D1				√	√	√						√	√	√	√	√	√
CPU0_DIMM(3)C0						√									√	√	√
CPU0_DIMM(4)C1			√	√	√	√				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CPU0_DIMM(5)B0					√	√								√	√	√	√
CPU0_DIMM(6)B1		√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CPU0_DIMM(7)A0					√	√								√	√	√	√
CPU0_DIMM(8)A1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CPU1_DIMM(9)D0																	√
CPU1_DIMM(10)D1													√	√	√	√	√
CPU1_DIMM(11)C0																	√
CPU1_DIMM(12)C1										√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CPU1_DIMM(13)B0																√	√
CPU1_DIMM(14)B1									√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CPU1_DIMM(15)A0																√	√
CPU1_DIMM(16)A1							√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

NOTE:

- √ indicates a populated DIMM slot.
- Paired memory installation for Max performance.
- Populate the same DIMM type in each channel, specifically
 - Use the same DIMM size
 - Use the same # of ranks per DIMM
- Dual-rank DIMMs are recommended over single-rank DIMMs
- Un-buffered DIMM can offer slightly better performance than registered DIMM if populating only a single DIMM per channel
- We don't suggest other memory installation.
- AMD 6100 series CPU doesn't support Quad-ranks U-DIMM



U-DIMM Module Support

DDR3 Speed/Voltage		DDR3 Rank Configuration	
1.35v	1.5v	DIMM1 (A1, B1, C1, D1)	DIMM0 (A0, B0, C0, D0)
800MHz	800MHz	SR and DR	n/a
800MHz	800MHz	SR and DR	SR and DR
1066MHz	1066MHz	SR and DR	n/a
1066MHz	1066MHz	SR and DR	SR and DR
1066MHz	1333MHz	SR and DR	n/a
1066MHz	1333MHz	SR and DR	SR and DR

Notes:

- U-DIMM can support up to 4GB sized DIMM's
- Maximum of 8GB per channel
- SR and DR UDDR3 module support **only**
- x8 DRAM module support **only**
- SR and DR 1.35v Memory MAX speed of 1066MHz in a dual channel configuration
- SR and DR 1.5v Memory MAX speed of 1333MHz in a dual channel configuration

R-DIMM Module Support

DDR3 Speed/Voltage		DDR3 Rank Configuration	
1.35v	1.5v	DIMM1 (A1, B1, C1, D1)	DIMM0 (A0, B0, C0, D0)
800MHz	800MHz	SR and DR	n/a
800MHz	800MHz	QR	n/a
800MHz	800MHz	SR, DR and QR	SR, DR and QR
1066MHz	1066MHz	SR and DR	n/a
1066MHz	1066MHz	QR	n/a
1066MHz	1066MHz	SR and DR	SR and DR
n/a	1066MHz	QR	SR, DR and QR
n/a	1333MHz	SR and DR	n/a
n/a	1333MHz	QR	n/a

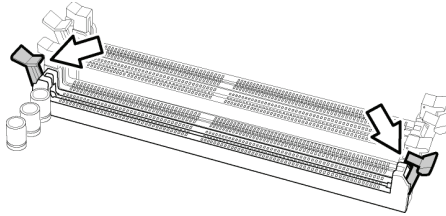
Notes:

- RDIMM can support up to 16GB sized DIMM's
- SR and DR Memory has a MAX amount of 16GB per channel
- SR and DR 1.35v Memory MAX speed of 1066MHz in a dual channel configuration
- SR and DR 1.5v Memory MAX speed of 1333MHz in a dual channel configuration
- QR Memory has a MAX amount of 32GB per channel
- QR 1.35v Memory MAX speed of 800MHz in a dual channel configuration
- QR 1.5v Memory MAX speed of 1066MHz in a dual channel configuration

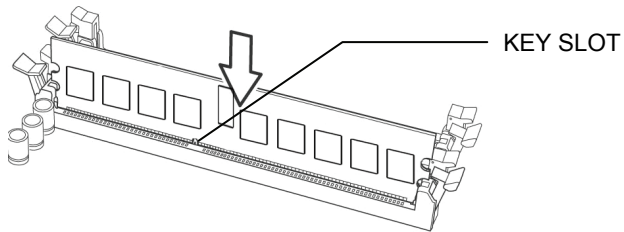
Memory Installation Procedure

Follow these instructions to install memory modules into the S8236.

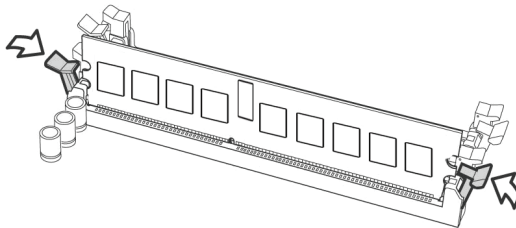
1. Press the locking levers in the direction shown in the following illustration.



2. Align the memory module with the socket. The memory module is keyed to fit only one way in the socket.



3. Seat the module firmly into the socket by gently pressing down until it sits flush with the socket. The locking levers pop up into place.



2.8 Attaching Drive Cables

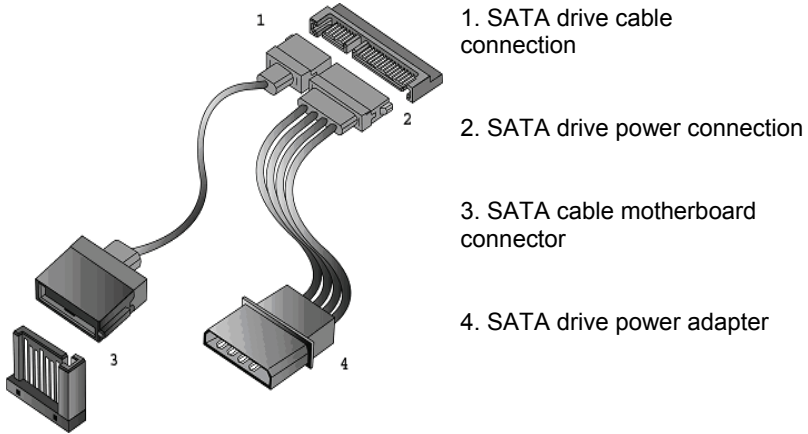
Attaching Serial ATA Cables

S8236 is equipped with six Serial ATA (SATA) channel. Connections for the drives are very simple.

There is no need to set Master/Slave jumpers on SATA drives.

If you are in need of SATA/SAS cables or power adapters please contact your place of purchase.

The following pictures illustrate how to connect an SATA drive.



2.9 Installing Add-In Cards

Before installing add-in cards, it's helpful to know if they are fully compatible with your motherboard. For this reason, we've provided the diagrams below, showing the slots that may appear on your motherboard.

PCI-E Gen. 2 x16 slots (PCIE_1 & PCIE_2)



NOTE: The PCIE_1 slot is designed to fit both add-on PCI-E card and riser card (M2091). However, The PCIE_2 slot is designed for riser card only (M2091-R). Therefore, you can not insert an add-on PCI-E card directly in the PCIE_2 slot.

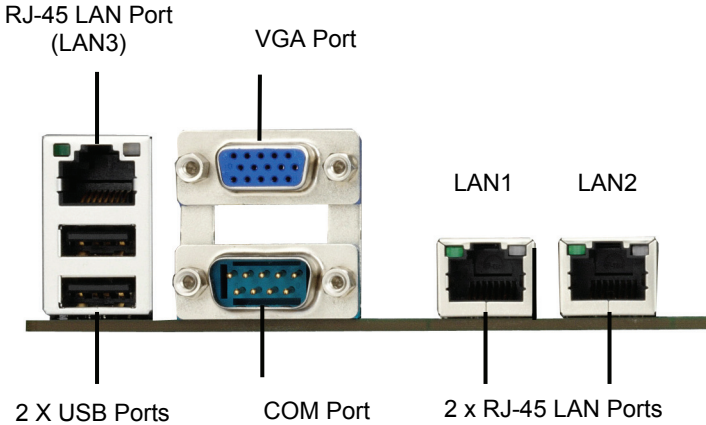
Simply find the appropriate slot for your add-in card and insert the card firmly. Do not force any add-in cards into any slots if they do not seat in place. It is better to try another slot or return the faulty card rather than damaging both the motherboard and the add-in card.

TIP: It's a good practice to install add-in cards in a staggered manner rather than making them directly adjacent to each other. Doing so allows air to circulate within the chassis more easily, thus improving cooling for all installed devices.

NOTE: You must always unplug the power connector to the motherboard before performing system hardware changes to avoid damaging the board or expansion device.

2.10 Connecting External Devices

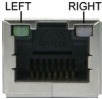
Connecting external devices to the motherboard is an easy task. The motherboard supports a number of different interfaces through connecting peripherals. See the following diagrams for the details.



NOTE: Peripheral devices can be plugged straight into any of these ports but software may be required to complete the installation.

Onboard LAN LED Color Definition


The [three](#) onboard Ethernet ports have green and yellow LEDs to indicate LAN status. The chart below illustrates the different LED states.

10/100/1000 Mbps LAN Link/Activity LED Scheme			
		Left LED	Right LED
10 Mbps	Link	Green	Off
	Active	Blinking Green	Off
100 Mbps	Link	Green	Green
	Active	Blinking Green	Green
1000 Mbps	Link	Green	Yellow
	Active	Blinking Green	Yellow
No Link		Off	Off


2.11 Installing the Power Supply

There are three power connectors on your S8236. It is required that you have an EPS12V power supply which has one 24-pin and two 8-pin connectors.

- 24-pin (PW1)

	Signal	Pin	Pin	Signal
	+3.3V	1	13	+3.3V
	+3.3V	2	14	-12V
	GND	3	15	GND
	+5V	4	16	PS_ON
	GND	5	17	GND
	+5V	6	18	GND
	+12V	7	19	GND
	Power OK	8	20	RES
	5VSB	9	21	+5V
	+12V	10	22	+5V
	+12V	11	23	+5V
	+3.3V	12	24	GND

- 8-pin (PW2, PW3)

	Signal	Pin	Pin	Signal
	GND	1	5	+12V
	GND	2	6	+12V
	GND	3	7	+12V
	GND	4	8	+12V

NOTE: Please be aware that ATX 2.x, ATX12V and ATXGES power supplies may **not** be compatible with the board and can damage the motherboard and/or CPU(s).

Applying power to the board:

- Connect the EPS12V 8-pin power connectors. Both PW2 and PW3 are for CPU loading.
- Connect the EPS/12V 24-pin power connector.
- Connect power cable to power supply and power outlet.

NOTE: You must unplug the power supply before plugging the power cables to motherboard connectors.

2.12 Finishing Up

Congratulations on making it this far! You have finished setting up the hardware aspect of your computer. Before closing up your chassis, make sure that all cables and wires are connected properly, especially IDE cables and most importantly, jumpers. You may have difficulty powering on your system if the motherboard jumpers are not set correctly.

In the rare circumstance that you have experienced difficulty, you can find help by asking your vendor for assistance. If they are not available for assistance, please find setup information and documentation online at our website or by calling your vendor's support line.

Chapter 3: BIOS Setup

3.1 About the BIOS

The BIOS is the basic input/output system, the firmware on the motherboard that enables your hardware to interface with your software. The BIOS determines what a computer can do without accessing programs from a disk. The BIOS contains all the code required to control the keyboard, display screen, disk drives, serial communications, and a number of miscellaneous functions. This chapter describes the various BIOS settings that can be used to configure your system.

The BIOS section of this manual is subject to change without notice and is provided for reference purposes only. The settings and configurations of the BIOS are current at the time of print and are subject to change, and therefore may not match exactly what is displayed on screen.

This section describes the BIOS setup program. The setup program lets you modify basic configuration settings. The settings are then stored in a dedicated, battery-backed memory (called NVRAM) that retains the information even when the power is turned off.

To start the BIOS setup utility:

1. Turn on or reboot your system.
2. Press during POST (F4 on remote console) to start the BIOS setup utility.

3.1.1 Setup Basics

The table below shows how to navigate in the setup program using the keyboard.

Key	Function
Tab	Moves from one selection to the next
Left/Right Arrow Keys	Changes from one menu to the next
Up/Down Arrow Keys	Moves between selections
Enter	Opens highlighted section
PgUp/PgDn Keys	Changes settings.

3.1.2 Getting Help

Pressing [F1] will display a small help window that describes the appropriate keys to use and the possible selections for the highlighted item. To exit the Help Window, press [ESC] or the [F1] key again.

3.1.3 In Case of Problems

If you have trouble booting your computer after making and saving the changes with the BIOS setup program, you can restart the computer by holding the power button down until the computer shuts off (usually within 4 seconds); resetting by pressing CTRL-ALT-DEL; or clearing the CMOS.

The best advice is to only alter settings that you thoroughly understand. In particular, do not change settings in the Chipset section unless you are absolutely sure of what you are doing. The Chipset defaults have been carefully chosen either by MiTAC or your system manufacturer for best performance and reliability. Even a seemingly small change to the Chipset setup options may cause the system to become unstable or unusable.

3.1.4 Setup Variations

Not all systems have the same BIOS setup layout or options. While the basic look and function of the BIOS setup remains more or less the same for most systems, the appearance of your Setup screen may differ from the charts shown in this section. Each system design and chipset combination requires a custom configuration. In addition, the final appearance of the Setup program depends on the system designer. Your system designer may decide that certain items should not be available for user configuration, and remove them from the BIOS setup program.

NOTE: The following pages provide the details of BIOS menu. Please be noticed that the BIOS menu are continually changing due to the BIOS updating. The BIOS menu provided are the most updated ones when this manual is written. Please visit TYAN's website at <http://www.tyan.com> for the information of BIOS updating.

3.2 Main Menu

In this section, you can alter general features such as the date and time. Note that the options listed below are for options that can directly be changed within the Main Setup screen.

BIOS Setup Utility	
Main	Advanced PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit
System Overview	
AMIBIOS Version : vx.xx Build Date : DD/MM/YY ID : xxxx_xxx Processor AMD Opteron (tm) Processor xxxx Speed : xxxx MHz Count : x System Memory Size : xxxx MB System Time [HH:MM:SS] System Date [MM:DD:YYYY]	Use [ENTER], [TAB] or [SHIFT-TAB] to select a field Use [+] or [-] to configure system time. ← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit

AMIBIOS

It displays the core number, date of BIOS build and the version of BIOS.

Processor

This displays the CPU information.

System Memory

This displays the amount of system memory present on the system.

System Time / Date setup

System Time: Adjusts the system clock.

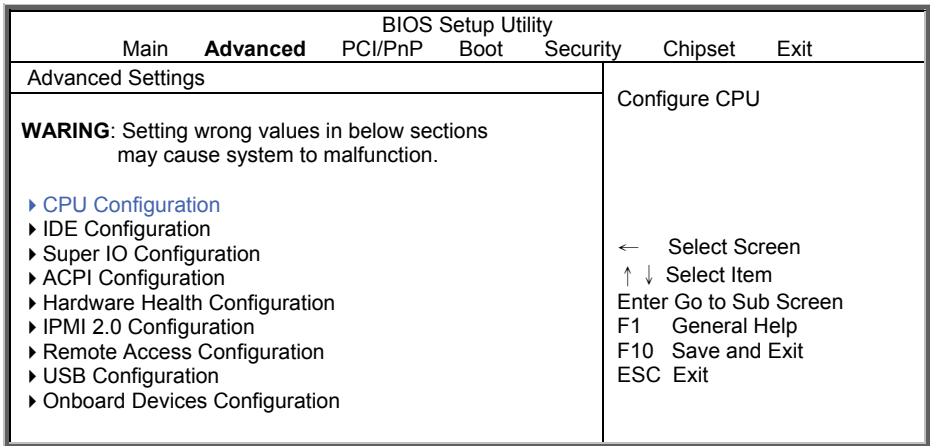
HH (24 hours format): MM (Minutes): SS (Seconds)

System Date: Adjusts the system date.

MM (Months): DD (Days): YYYY (Years)

3.3 Advanced Menu

This section facilitates configuring advanced BIOS options for your system.



CPU Configuration

Configure CPU.

IDE Configuration

Configure the IDE devices.

Super IO Configuration

Configure the Super IO.

ACPI Configuration

Selection for Advanced ACPI Configuration.

Hardware Health Configuration

Configure / monitor the Hardware Health.

IPMI 2.0 Configuration

IPMI configuration including server monitoring and event log.

Remote Access Configuration

Configure Remote Access.

USB Configuration

Configure the USB support.

Onboard Devices Configuration

Onboard Devices and PCI Add-On cards Enable/Disable.

3.3.1 Advanced CPU Configuration

This section allows you to fine-tune the processor options.

BIOS Setup Utility	
Main	Advanced
<p>Configure advanced CPU settings</p> <p>Module Version: xx.xx Physical Count: xxxx Logical Count: xxxx</p> <hr/> <p>Processor Information [Processor x] AMD Opteron (tm) Processor xxxx Revision: D1 Cache L1: xxKB Cache L2: xxxxKB Cache L3: xxxxKB Speed: xxxx , NB Clk: xxxx Able to change Freq.: Yes uCode Patch Level: xxxx</p> <p>GART Error Reporting [Disabled] Secure Virtual Machine Mode [Enabled] PowerNow [Enabled] PowerCap [P-state 0] ACPI SRAT Table [Enabled] C1E Support [Enabled]</p>	<p>This should be enabled in order to enable or disable the "Enhanced Halt State".</p> <p>← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit</p>

GART Error Reporting

This option should remain disabled for normal operation. The driver developer may enable it for the purpose of testing.

Disabled / Enabled

Secure Virtual Machine Mode

Enable/disable the CPU secure virtual machine mode (SVM).

Disabled / **Enabled**

PowerNow

Enable/disable the generation of ACPI_PPC, _PSS, and _PCT objects.

Disabled / **Enabled**

PowerCap

The option can decide the highest performance P-state in OS.

P-state 0 / P-state 1 / P-state 2 / P-state 3 / P-state 4

ACPI SRAT Table

Enable or disable the building of ACPI SRAT Table.

Disabled / **Enabled**

C1E Support

Enable or disable the C1 Enhanced mode.

Disabled / **Enabled**

3.3.2 Advanced IDE Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility		
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit
IDE Configuration		
OnBoard PCI IDE Controller	[Both]	
▶ SATA0	[Not Detected]	
▶ SATA1	[Not Detected]	
▶ SATA2	[Not Detected]	
▶ SATA3	[Not Detected]	
▶ SATA4	[Not Detected]	
▶ SATA5	[Not Detected]	
Hard Disk Write Protect	[Disabled]	
IDE Detect Time Out (Sec)	[35]	
		← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit

Onboard PCI IDE Controller

Disabled: disables the integrated IDE Controller

Primary: enables only the Primary IDE Controller

Secondary: enables only the Secondary IDE Controller

Both: enables both IDE Controller

Disabled / Primary / Secondary / **Both**

Hard Disk Write Protect

Disable/Enable device write protection. This will be effective only if device is accessed through BIOS.

Disabled / Enabled

IDE Detect Time Out (Sec)

Select the time out value for detecting ATA/ATAPI device(s).

0~35 (at 5 interval)

3.3.2.1 SATA0 Sub-Menu

BIOS Setup Utility		Chipset	Exit
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot Security
SATA0		Selects the type of device connected to the system.	
Device: Not Detected			
Type	[Auto]	← Select Screen	
LBA /Large Mode	[Auto]	↑ ↓ Select Item	
Block (Multi-Sector Transfer)	[Auto]	Enter Go to Sub Screen	
PIO Mode	[Auto]	F1 General Help	
DMA Mode	[Auto]	F10 Save and Exit	
S.M.A.R.T.	[Auto]	ESC Exit	
32 Bit Data Transfer	[Enabled]		

Type

Selects the type of device connected to the system.

Auto / Disabled

LBA/Large Mode

Auto: Enabled LBA Mode if the device supports it and the device is not already formatted with LBA Mode disabled.

Disabled: Disabled LBA Mode.

Auto / Disabled

Block (Multi-Sector Transfer)

Disabled: The Data transfer from and to the device occurs one sector at a time.

Auto: The Data transfer from and to the device occurs multiple sectors at a time if the device supports it.

Auto / Disabled

PIO Mode

Select the PIO Mode. Select Auto to enhance hard disk performance by optimizing the hard disk timing.

Auto / 0~4 (at 1 interval)

DMA Mode

Select DMA Mode.

Auto: Auto detected.

Auto / Disabled

S.M.A.R.T

S.M.A.R.T (Self-Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology) is a utility that monitors your disk status to predict hard disk failure.

Auto / Disabled / Enabled

32-Bit Data Transfer

Enable 32-bit to maximize the IDE hard disk data transfer rate.

Enabled / Disabled

3.3.3 Super I/O Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility	
Main	Advanced
PCI/PnP	Boot
Security	Chipset
Exit	
Configure Win627DHG Super IO Chipset	
Allows BIOS to Select Serial Port1 Base Addresses.	
Serial Port1 Address	[3F8/IRQ4]
Serial Port2 Address	[2F8/IRQ3]
Watchdog Mode	[Disabled]
Watchdog Timer	[2]
← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit	

Serial Port1 Address

Allows BIOS to configure Serial Port1 Base Address.
 Disabled / **3F8/IRQ4** / 2E8/IRQ3

Serial Port2 Address

Allows BIOS to configure Serial Port2 Base Address.
 Disabled / **2F8/IRQ3** / 2E8/IRQ3

Watchdog Mode

POST: Watchdog timer counting, start at Power on, stop at OS Boot

OS: Start at OS Boot

Power on: Start at power on

Disabled / POST / OS / Power On

Watchdog Timer

Watchdog timer sets 2/4/6/8/10/12 minutes. When WD time-out occurs, system will auto reboot.

2 / 4 / 6 / 8 / 10 / 12

3.3.4 ACPI Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility	
Main	Advanced
PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit	
ACPI Settings	Advanced ACPI Configuration settings
▶ Advanced ACPI Configuration	← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit

3.3.4.1 Advanced ACPI Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility	
Main	Advanced
PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit	
Advanced ACPI Configuration	Enable RSDP pointers to 64-bit Fixed System Description Tables. Di ACPI version has some.
ACPI Version Features	[ACPI v3.0]
ACPI APIC support	[Enabled]
AMI OEMB table	[Enabled]
Headless mode	[Disabled]
	← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit

ACPI Version Features

Set this value to allow or prevent the system to be compliant with the ACPI 2.0 specification.

ACPI 3.0 / ACPI 2.0 / ACPI 1.0

ACPI APIC Support

This option allows you to define whether or not to enable APIC features.

Enabled / Disabled

AMI OEMB Table

Set this value to allow the ACPI BIOS to add a pointer to an OEMB table in the Root System Description Table (RSDT) table.

Enabled / Disabled

NOTE: OEMB table is used to pass POST data to the AMI code during ACPI O/S operations.

Headless Mode

Enable or disable Headless operation mode through ACPI.

Disabled / Enabled

3.3.5 Hardware Health Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility	
Main	Advanced
PCI/PnP	Boot
Security	Chipset
Exit	
Hardware Health Configuration	Auto Fan Control Switch
Auto FAN Control	[Disabled]
▶ Sensor Data Register Monitoring	Disabled: fan full speed Enabled: fan speed according max temperature ← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit

Auto Fan Control

Disabled: Fan full speed

Enabled: Fan speed according max temperature

Enabled / **Disabled**

3.5.1 Sensor Data Register Monitoring

BIOS Setup Utility				Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
ID#	NAME	READING	STATUS	Press Enter key to display remain sensor ESC key to return this page						
01	CPU0 Temp	xx	OK	← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit						
02	CPU1 Temp	xx	OK							
07	CPU 0 MOS Area	xx	OK							
08	CPU 1 MOS Area	xx	OK							
03	SR5690 Case	xx	OK							
04	SR5650 Case	xx	OK							
05	SAS Case	xx	OK							
06	System Inlet	xx	OK							
0A	VCCP_P0	xx	OK							
0B	VCCP_P1	xx	OK							
0C	VDDNB_P0	xx	OK							
0D	VDDNB_P1	xx	OK							
0E	VDDIO_P0	xx	OK							
0F	VDDIO_P1	xx	OK							
10	3VCC	xx	Alert							
11	3VSB	xx	Alert							
12	VBAT	xx	Alert							
▶ SDR Monitoring Next Page										

▶ SDR Monitoring Next Page

BIOS Setup Utility				Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
ID#	NAME	READING	STATUS							
20	CPU 0	xx	OK	← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit						
21	CPU 1	xx	OK							
22	Front 1	xx	OK							
23	Front 2	xx	OK							
24	Front 3	xx	OK							
25	Rear 1	xx	OK							
26	Rear 2	xx	OK							
47	ID_BTN_STATUS_L	xx	OK							
46	PLTRST2_N	xx	OK							

Read only. It can not be modified in user mode.

3.3.6 IPMI 2.0 Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility		
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit
IPMI 2.0 Configuration		View all events in the BMC Event Log. It will take a max. of 15 seconds to read all BMC SEL records.
Status of BMC	Working	← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit
▶ View BMC System Event Log		
Clear BMC System Event Log		
▶ Set LAN Configuration		
▶ Set VLAN Configuration		
▶ Set PEF Configuration		
BMC Watch Dog Timer Action	[Disabled]	
BMC Alert LED and Beep	[Off]	
FW Key	[0000000]	

Status of BMC

Read only.

Clear BMC System Event Log

Clear all events in BMC System Event Log.

Set LAN Configuration

Set LAN Configuration Parameters Command.

Set VLAN Configuration

Set VLAN Configuration Parameters Command.

Set PEF Configuration

Set PEF Configuration Parameters Command.

BMC Watch Dog Timer Action

Allows the BMC to reset or power down the system if the operating system crashes or hangs.

Disabled / Reset System / Power Down / Power Cycle

BMC Alert LED and Beep

BMC Alert LED and Beep.

OFF / ON

FW Key

Enter IPMI FW Key upgrade to IPMI or iKVM function.

[0000000]

3.3.6.1 View BMC System Event Log

BIOS Setup Utility		Chipset	Exit
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot Security
Total Number of Entries:		xxx	
SEL Entry Number [1] SEL Record ID xxxx SEL Record Type xxxx (System Event) Event Timestamp MM DD, YYYY HH:MM:SS Generator ID xxxx Event Message Format Ver xx (IPMI Ver 2.0) Event Sensor Type xx (Voltage) Event Sensor Number xx Event Dir Type xx Event Data xx xx xx		Use +/- to traverse the event log. ← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit	

Read only. It can not be modified in user mode.

3.3.6.2 Set LAN Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility		Chipset	Exit
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot Security
LAN Configuration Status			
IP Address Configuration [DHCP] Current IP Address in BMC xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx Current Subnet Mask in BMC xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx Current MAC Address in BMC xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx ▶ Setup LAN Configuration		← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit	

Read only. It can not be modified in user mode.

3.3.6.2.1 Setup LAN Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility						
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
Setup LAN Configuration		IPMI IP Address Source STATIC/DHCP				
IP Address Configuration	[DHCP]	← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit				
Save LAN Configuration						

IP Address Source

Select IPMI IP Address Source.

STATIC / DHCP

NOTE:

IP Address and **Subnet Mask** appear when **IP Address Source** is set to [STATIC].

IP Address / Subnet Mask

Enter Static IP Address / Subnet Mask.

Save LAN Configuration

After setup LAN Configuration, select Save LAN Configuration and click [OK] to enable changes.

3.3.6.3 Set VLAN Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility	
Main	Advanced PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit
Setup VLAN ID F Configuration	Press Enter and [OK] to save LAN configure
Current VLAN ID Status	[Enabled]
VLAN Tagging	[Enabled]
VLAN ID	[033]
Save VLAN ID Configuration	
	← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit

Current VLAN ID Status

Read only. It can not be modified in user mode.

VLAN Tagging

Enable / Disable VLAN Tagging.

Enabled / Disabled

VLAN ID

Enter VLAN ID.

Save VLAN ID Configuration

Press Enter and [OK] to save VLAN configure.

Disabled / Enabled

3.3.6.4 Set PEF Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility		
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit
Set PEF Configuration Parameters Command		Enable or Disable PEF Support
PEF Support	[Enabled]	← Select Screen
PEF Action Global Control	[Alert]	↑ ↓ Select Item
Alert Startup Delay	[Disabled]	Enter Go to Sub Screen
Startup Delay	[Disabled]	F1 General Help
Event Message for PEF Action	[Disabled]	F10 Save and Exit
		ESC Exit

PEF Support

Enable or disable PEF support.

Enabled / Disabled

PEF Action Global Control

Select action for PEF Action Global Control.

Alert / Power Down / Reset System / Power Cycle / OEM Action / Diagnostic. Int.

Alert Startup Delay

Enable/disable Alert Startup Delay.

Disabled / Enabled

Startup Delay

Enable/disable Startup Delay.

Disabled / Enabled

Event Message For PEF Action

Enable/disable Event Message for PEF Action.

Disabled / Enabled

3.3.7 Remote Access Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility		Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
Configure Remote Access type and parameters							Select remote access type.	
Remote Access [Disabled]							← Select Screen	
Serial Port Number [COM1]							↑ ↓ Select Item	
Base Address, IRQ [3F8h, 4]							Enter Go to Sub Screen	
Serial Port Mode [38400 8, n, 1]							F1 General Help	
Flow Control [None]							F10 Save and Exit	
Redirection After BIOS POST [Always]							ESC Exit	
Terminal Type [ANSI]								
VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support [Enabled]								
Sredir Memory Display Delay [No Delay]								

Remote Access

Enables remote access to system through serial port.

Disabled / Enabled

NOTE:

The following BIOS items are available only when **Remove Access** is set to [Enabled].

Serial Port Number

Select Serial Port for cosole redirection. Make sure the selected port is enabled.

COM1 / COM2

Serial Port Mode

Select Serial Port settings.

Flow Control

Select Flow Control for console redirection.

None / Hardware / Software

Redirection After BIOS POST

Disabled: Turns off the redirection after POST Boot Loader.

Boot Loader: Redirection is active during POST and during Boot Loader.

Always: Redirection is always active. (Some Oss may not work if set to Always)

Always / Disabled / Boot Loader

Terminal Type

Select the target terminal type.

ANSI / VT100 / VT-UTF8

VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support

Enable VT-UTF8 Combination Key Support for ANSI/VT100 terminals.

Enabled / Disabled

Sredir Memory Display Delay

Gives the delay in seconds to display memory information.

No Delay / Delay 1 Sec / Delay 2 Sec / Delay 4 Sec

3.3.8 USB Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility	
Main	Advanced
PCI/PnP	Boot
Security	Chipset
	Exit
USB Configuration	Enables support for legacy USB. AUTO option disables legacy support if no USB devices are connected.
Module Version – x.xx.x – xx.x	
USB Devices Enabled: None	
Legacy USB Support	[Enabled]
USB 2.0 Controller Mode	[Hi Speed]
BIOS EHCI Hand-Off	[Enabled]
Legacy USB 1.1 HC Support	[Enabled]
	← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit

Legacy USB Support

Enables support for legacy USB. AUTO option disables legacy support if no USB devices are connected.

Enabled / Disabled / Auto

USB 2.0 Controller Mode

Configure the USB 2.0 controller in Hi Speed (480 Mbps) or Full Speed (12Mbps).

Hi Speed / Full Speed

BIOS EHCI Hand-OFF

This is a work around for OSES without EHCI hand-off support. The EHCI ownership change should claim by EHCI driver.

Enabled / Disabled

Legacy USB1.1 HC Support

Enables support for legacy USB. Auto option disables legacy support if no USB devices are connected.

Enabled / Disabled

3.3.9 Onboard Devices Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility		Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
Onboard Device and PCI Slots Configuration						Enabled Disabled		
Onboard LAN 1/2 (82576)				[Enabled]				
Onboard LAN 1 OP ROM				[Disabled]		← Select Screen		
Onboard LAN 2 OP ROM				[Disabled]		↑ ↓ Select Item		
Onboard LAN 3 (82574)				[Enabled]		Enter Go to Sub Screen		
Onboard LAN 3 OP ROM				[Disabled]		F1 General Help		
Onboard SAS				[Enabled]		F10 Save and Exit		
Onboard VGA				[Enabled]		ESC Exit		

Onboard Lan1/Lan2 (82576)

Enable /disable Lan controller.

Enabled / Disabled

Onboard Lan1/Lan2 OP-ROM

Execute Lan OP-ROM or not.

Disabled / Enabled

Onboard Lan3 (82574)

Enable /disable Lan controller.

Enabled / Disabled

Onboard Lan3 OP-ROM

Execute Lan OP-ROM or not.

Disabled / Enabled

Onboard SAS (optional)

Enable or disable the onboard SAS controller.

Enabled / Disabled

Onboard VGA

Enable or disable the onboard VGA controller.

Enabled / Disabled

3.4 PCI/PnP Menu

BIOS Setup Utility						
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
Advanced PCI/PnP Settings					Clear NVRAM during System Boot.	
WARNING: Setting wrong values in below sections may cause system to malfunction.						
Clear NVRAM		[No]			← Select Screen	
Plug & Play O/S		[No]			↑ ↓ Select Item	
PCI Latency Timer		[64]			Enter Go to Sub Screen	
Allocate IRQ to PCI VGA		[Yes]			F1 General Help	
Palette Snooping		[Disabled]			F10 Save and Exit	
PCI IDE BusMaster		[Enabled]			ESC Exit	

Clear NVRAM

Clear NVRAM during system Boot.

No / Yes

Plug & Play O/S

No: lets the BIOS configure all the devices in the system.

Yes: lets the operating system configure Plug and Play (PnP) devices not required for boot if your system has a Plug and Play operating system.

No / Yes

PCI Latency Timer

This setting controls how many PCI clocks each PCI device can hold the bus before another PCI device takes over. When set to higher values, every PCI device can conduct transactions for a longer time and thus improve the effective PCI bandwidth. Values in units of PCI clocks for PCI device latency timer register

64 / 32 / 96 / 128 / 160 / 192 / 224 / 248

Allocate IRQ to PCI VGA

Yes: assigns IRQ to PCI VGA card if card requests IRQ.

Yes / No

Palette Snooping

This is the default setting and should not be changed unless the VGA card manufacturer requires Palette Snooping to be Enabled.

Enabled: informs the PCI devices that an ISA graphics device is installed in the system so the card will function correctly.

Disabled / Enabled

PCI IDE Bus Master

Enabled: BIOS uses PCI bus mastering for reading / writing to IDE drives.

Enabled / Disabled

3.5 Boot Menu

BIOS Setup Utility						
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
Boot Settings					Configures settings during System Boot.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Boot Settings Configuration ▶ Boot Device Priority ▶ Hard Disk Drives ▶ CD/DVD Drives 					← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit	

3.5.1 Boot Settings Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility						
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
Boot Settings Configuration					Allows BIOS to skip certain tests while booting. This will decrease the time needed to boot the system.	
Quick Boot						
Quiet Boot			[Disabled]			
AddOn ROM Display Mode			[Force BIOS]			
Bootup Num-Lock			[On]			
Wait for 'F1' if Error			[Enabled]		← Select Screen	
Hit 'DEL' Message Display			[Enabled]		↑ ↓ Select Item	
Interrupt 19 Capture			[Enabled]		Enter Go to Sub Screen	
Endless Boot			[Disabled]		F1 General Help	
					F10 Save and Exit	
					ESC Exit	

Quick Boot

This option allows user bypass BIOS self test during POST.

Enabled / Disabled

Quiet Boot

Disabled: displays normal POST messages.

Enabled: displays OEM log instead of POST messages.

Disabled / Enabled

Add On ROM Display Mode

Allows user to force BIOS/Option ROM of add-on cards to be displayed during quiet boot.

Force BIOS / Keep Current

Boot Up Num-Lock

Selects Power-on state for Numlock.

On / Off

Wait for 'F1' If Error

Waits for F1 key to be present if error occurs.

Enabled / Disabled

Hit 'DEL' Message Display

Displays "Press DEL to run Setup in POST".

Enabled / Disabled

Interrupt 19 Capture

Enabled: allows option ROMs to trap interrupt 19.

Enabled / Disabled

Endless Boot

Enable/Disable endless loop boot from BBS table.

Enabled / Disabled

3.5.2 Boot Device Priority

BIOS Setup Utility		
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit
Boot Device Priority		Specifies the boot sequence from the available devices.
1st Boot Device	[xx,xxx-xxxxx:xxx]	A device enclosed in parenthesis has been disabled in the corresponding type menu. ← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit
2nd Boot Device	[xx,xxx-xxxxx:xxx]	

Set your boot device priority. These can be customized depending on your preference.

3.5.3 Hard Disk Drives

BIOS Setup Utility		
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit
Hard Disk Drives		Specifies the boot sequence from the available devices.
1st Drive	[xxxxxxxx]	← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit

Specify the boot sequence from the available devices.

3.5.4 CD/DVD Drives

BIOS Setup Utility	
Main	Advanced PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit
CD/DVD Drives	Specifies the boot sequence from the available devices.
1st Boot Device [xx,xxx-xxxxx:xxx]	<p>A device enclosed in parenthesis has been disabled in the corresponding type menu.</p> <p>← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit</p>

Specify the boot sequence from the available devices.

3.6 Security Menu

BIOS Setup Utility				Chipset	Exit
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	
Security Settings				Install or change the password.	
Supervisor Password : Not Installed				← Select Screen	
User Password : Not Installed				↑ ↓ Select Item	
Change Supervisor Password				Enter Go to Sub Screen	
Change User Password				F1 General Help	
Boot Sector Virus Protection [Disabled]				F10 Save and Exit	
				ESC Exit	

Supervisor Password/User Password

Read only.

Change Supervisor Password

Install or change the password.

Change User Password

Install or change the password.

Boot Sector Virus Protection

When it is set to [Enabled], BIOS will issue a virus warning message and beep if a write to the boot sector or the partition table of the HDD is attempted.

Disabled / Enabled

3.7 Chipset Menu

BIOS Setup Utility					
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset Exit
Advanced Chipset Settings				Configure CPU Bridge features.	
WARNING: Setting wrong values in below sections may cause system to malfunction.				← Select Screen	
▶ NorthBridge Configuration				↑ ↓ Select Item	
▶ SouthBridge Configuration				Enter Go to Sub Screen	
▶ RD890 Configuration				F1 General Help	
				F10 Save and Exit	
				ESC Exit	

Allow you to change NorthBridge, SouthBridge and RD890 Configuration.

3.7.1 North Bridge Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility		Chipset	Exit	
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security
NorthBridge Chipset Configuration				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Memory Configuration ▶ ECC Configuration ▶ DRAM Timing Configuration 				
Memory Timing Parameters		[CPU Node 0]		
Memory CLK		xxx, xxx		
CAS Latency (Tcl)		xxx, xxx		
RAS/CAS Delay (Trcd)		xxx, xxx		
Row Precharge Time (Trp)		xxx, xxx		
Min Active RAS (Tras)		xxx, xxx		
RAS/RAS Delay (Trrd)		xxx, xxx		
Row Cycle (Trc)		xxx, xxx		
Read to Precharge (Trtp)		xxx, xxx		
Write Recover Time (Twr)		xxx, xxx		
			← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit	

Memory Timing Parameters

Select which node's timing parameters to display.

CPU Node 0 / CPU Node 1

3.7.1.1 Memory Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility					
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot Security	Chipset	Exit
Memory Configuration				Enable Bank Memory Interleaving	
Bank Interleaving [Auto]				← Select Screen	
Node Interleaving [Disabled]				↑ ↓ Select Item	
Channel Interleaving [Auto]				Enter Go to Sub Screen	
CS Sparing Enable [Disabled]				F1 General Help	
Bank Swizzle Mode [Enabled]				F10 Save and Exit	
				ESC Exit	

Bank Interleaving

Bank Interleave setting has to do with the actual RAM chip properties, most good quality RAM chips have "4-bank interleaving" and work best at this setting. Interleaving controls how actual hits to memory takes place.

Enable Bank Memory Interleaving.

Auto / Disabled

Node Interleaving

Enable Node Memory Interleaving.

Disabled / Enabled

Channel Interleaving

Enable Channel Memory Interleaving.

Auto / Disabled

CS Sparing Enable

Reserve a spare memory rank in each node.

Disabled / Enabled

Bank Swizzle Mode

Enable or disable bank swizzle mode.

Enabled / Disabled

3.7.1.2 ECC Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility						
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
ECC Configuration					Set the level of ECC protection. Note: The "super" ECC mode dynamically sets the DRAM scrub rate so all of memory is scrubbed in 8 hours.	
ECC Mode					← Select Screen	
DRAM ECC Enable					↑ ↓ Select Item	
DRAM SCRUB REDIRECT					Enter Go to Sub Screen	
DRAM BG Scrub					F1 General Help	
Data Cache BG Scrub					F10 Save and Exit	
L2/L3 Cache BG Scrub					ESC Exit	

ECC Mode

Select the level of ECC protection. Note: The "Super" ECC mode dynamically sets the DRAM scrub rate so all of memory is scrubbed in 8 hours.

Basic / Super / Disabled / **Good** / Max / User

DRAM ECC Enable

DRAM ECC allows hardware to report and correct memory errors automatically maintaining system integrity.

Enabled / Disabled

DRAM SCRUB REDIRECT

DRAM SCRUB REDIRECT allows the system to correct DRAM ECC errors immediately when they occur, even if background scrubbing is on.

Enabled / Disabled

DRAM BG Scrub

DRAM scrubbing corrects memory errors so later reads are correct. Doing this while memory is not being used improves performance.

Note: When AMD's node interleave feature is enabled, BIOS will force DRAM scrub off.

Disabled / 40ns / 80ns / 160ns / 320ns / 640ns / 1.28us / 2.56us / 5.12us / 10.2us / 20.5us / 41.0us / 81.9us / 163.8us / 327.7us / 655.4us / **1.31ms** / 2.62ms / 5.24ms / 10.49ms / 20.97ms / 42.00ms / 84.00ms

Data Cache BG Scrub

Allow the L1 Data Cache RAM to be corrected while idle.

Disabled / 40ns / 80ns / 160ns / 320ns / 640ns / 1.28us / 2.56us / 5.12us / 10.2us / 20.5us / 41.0us / 82.9us / 163.8us / 327.7us / 655.4us

L2/L3 Cache BG Scrub

Allow the L2/L3 Data Cache RAM to be corrected while idle.

Disabled / 40ns / 80ns / 160ns / 320ns / 640ns / 1.28us / 2.56us / 5.12us / 10.2us / 20.5us / 41.0us / 82.9us / 163.8us / 327.7us / 655.4us

3.7.1.3 DRAM Timing Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility	
Main	Advanced PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit
DRAM Timing Configuration	Auto Manual
DRAM Timing Config [Auto]	← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit

DRAM Timing Config

Select the DRAM Frequency programming method. If Auto, the DRAM speed will be based on SPDs. If Limit, the DRAM speed will not exceed the specified value. If Manual, the DRAM speed specified will be programmed by users.

Auto / Manual

3.7.2 South Bridge Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility		
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP Boot Security Chipset Exit
SouthBridge Chipset Configuration		Disabled
SB700 CIMx Version: x.x.x		Enabled
OHCI HC (Bus 0 Dev 18 Fn 0) [Enabled]		
OHCI HC (Bus 0 Dev 18 Fn 1) [Enabled]		
EHCI HC (Bus 0 Dev 18 Fn 2) [Enabled]		
OHCI HC (Bus 0 Dev 19 Fn 0) [Enabled]		
OHCI HC (Bus 0 Dev 19 Fn 1) [Enabled]		
EHCI HC (Bus 0 Dev 19 Fn 2) [Enabled]		
OHCI HC (Bus 0 Dev 20 Fn 5) [Enabled]		
OnChip SATA Channel [Enabled]		
OnChip SATA Type [Native IDE]		← Select Screen
SATA IDE Combined Mode [Enabled]		↑ ↓ Select Item
Restore on AC Power Loss [Last State]		Enter Go to Sub Screen
NMI Button [Enabled]		F1 General Help
Chassis Intrusion detection [Disabled]		F10 Save and Exit
SGPIO function [Enabled]		ESC Exit

OHCI HC/EHCI HC

Enabled / Disabled

OnChip SATA Channel

Enable or disable OnChip SATA channel.

Enabled / Disabled

OnChip SATA Type

Select OnChip SATA type.

Native IDE / RAID / AHCI / Legacy IDE

SATA IDE Combined Mode

Enable or disable the SATA IDE Combined Mode.

Disabled / **Enabled**

Restore On AC Power Loss

Configure how the system board responds to a power failure.

Power Off / Power On / Last State

NMI Button

Enable or disable the NMI button on the front panel.

Enabled / Disabled

Chassis Intrusion Detection

Disabled: Disable Chassis Intrusion Detection.

Enabled: When a chassis open event is detected, the BIOS will report the event.

Disabled / Enabled

SGPIO Function

Enable or disable the SP5100 SGPIO function.

Enabled / Disabled

3.7.3 RD890 Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility						
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
RD890 Configuration					Disabled	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ PCI Express Configuration ▶ Hyper Transport Configuration 					Enabled	
IOMMU		[Disabled]			← Select Screen	
					↑ ↓ Select Item	
					Enter Go to Sub Screen	
					F1 General Help	
					F10 Save and Exit	
					ESC Exit	
Primary Video Controller		[PCIe GPP1-GPP2-PCI]				

IOMMU

Disable or Enable IOMMU function.

Disabled / Enabled

Primary Video Controller

PCIe GPP1-GPP2-PCI: Video card scan from PCIe bus, GPP1, GPP2 to PCI bus.

PCIe GPP2-GPP1-PCI: Video card scan from PCIe bus, GPP2, GPP1 to PCI bus.

PCI-PCIe GPP1-GPP2: Video card scan from PCI bus (onboard VGA), PCIe bus, GPP1 to GPP2.

PCIe GPP1-GPP2-PCI / PCIe GPP2-GPP1-PCI / PCI-PCIe GPP1-GPP2

3.7.3.1 PCI Express Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility						
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
PCI Express Configuration						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Port # 02 Features▶ Port # 03 Features▶ Port # 04 Features▶ Port # 09 Features▶ Port # 11 Features▶ Port # 12 Features▶ Port # 13 Features▶ NB-SB Port Features ▶ GPP1 Core Setting▶ GPP2 Core Setting▶ GPP3a Core Setting▶ GPP3b Core Setting▶ SB Core Setting					<ul style="list-style-type: none">← Select Screen↑ ↓ Select ItemEnter Go to Sub ScreenF1 General HelpF10 Save and ExitESC Exit	

3.7.3.1.1 Port # 02/03/11/12 Features

BIOS Setup Utility				Chipset	Exit
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	
Gen2 High Speed Mode		[Auto]	Disabled:		
Link ASPM		[Disabled]	Force PCIE link speed to		
Slot Power Limit, W		[75]	GEN1.		
L1 Immediate ACK		[Disabled]	← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit		

Gen2 High Speed Mode

Disabled: force PCIE link speed to GEN1.

Auto / Disabled

Link ASPM

Active State Power Management.

Disabled / L0s / L1 / L0s & L1 / L0s Downstream / L0s Downstream + L1

Slot Power Limit, W

Set Slot Power Limit.

L1 Immediate ACK

When Enabled L1 will be ACK'd immediately.

Disabled / Enabled

3.7.3.1.2 Port # 04/09/13 Features

BIOS Setup Utility					Chipset	Exit
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security		
Link ASPM			[Disabled]		Active State Power Management	
L1 Immediate ACK			[Disabled]		← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit	

Link ASPM

Active State Power Management.

Disabled / L0s / L1 / L0s & L1 / L0s Downstream / L0s Downstream + L1

L1 Immediate ACK

When Enabled L1 will be ACK'd immediately.

Disabled / Enabled

3.7.3.1.3 NB-SB Port Features

BIOS Setup Utility					Chipset	Exit
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security		
NB-SB Link ASPM			[L1]		Disabled: L1	
					← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit	

NB-SB Link ASPM

Active State Power Management.

L1 / Disabled

3.7.3.1.3 GPP1/GPP2/GPP3a/GPP3b Core Setting

BIOS Setup Utility				Chipset	Exit
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	
Turn Off PLL During L1/L2/3			[Enabled]		Enabled
TXCLK Clock Gating in L1			[Enabled]		Disabled
LCLK Clock Gating in L1			[Enabled]		
					← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit

Turn Off PLL During L1/L2/3

Enabled / Disabled

TXCLK Clock Gating in L1

Enabled / Disabled

LCLK Clock Gating in L1

Enabled / Disabled

3.7.3.1.4 SB Core Setting

BIOS Setup Utility				Chipset	Exit
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	
TXCLK Clock Gating in L1			[Enabled]		Enabled
LCLK Clock Gating in L1			[Enabled]		Disabled
					← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit

TXCLK Clock Gating in L1

Enabled / Disabled

LCLK Clock Gating in L1

Enabled / Disabled

3.7.3.2 Hyper Transport Configuration

BIOS Setup Utility		Chipset	Exit
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot Security
Hyper Transport Configuration		Enabled: HT supports 52-bit physical addressing. Disabled: HT supports 40-bit physical addressing.	
HT Extended Address	[Disabled]	← Select Screen	
HT3 Link Power State	[Auto]	↑ ↓ Select Item	
HT Link Tristate	[Auto]	Enter Go to Sub Screen	
		F1 General Help	
		F10 Save and Exit	
		ESC Exit	

HT Extended Address

Enabled: HT supports 52-bit physical addressing.
Disabled: HT supports 40-bit physical addressing.

Disabled / Enabled / Auto

HT3 Link Power State

Select the HT3 Link Power State.

Auto / LS0 / LS1 / LS2 / LS3

HT Link Tristate

Select the HT1 Link Tristate mode.

Auto / Disabled / CAD/CTL / CAD/CTL/CLK

3.8 Exit Menu

BIOS Setup Utility						
Main	Advanced	PCI/PnP	Boot	Security	Chipset	Exit
Exit Options				Exit system setup after saving the changes.		
Save Changes and Exit Discard Changes and Exit Discard Charges				F10 key can be used for this operation.		
Load Optimal Defaults Load Failsafe Defaults				← Select Screen ↑ ↓ Select Item Enter Go to Sub Screen F1 General Help F10 Save and Exit ESC Exit		

Save Changes and Exit

Use this option to exit setup utility and re-boot.
All new selections you have made are stored into CMOS.
System will use the new settings to boot up.

Discard Changes and Exit

Use this option to exit setup utility and re-boot.
All new selections you have made are not stored into CMOS.
System will use the old settings to boot up.

Discard Changes

Use this option to restore all new setup values that you have made but not saved into CMOS.

Load Optimal Defaults

Use this option to load default performance setup values.
Use this option when system CMOS values have been corrupted or modified incorrectly.

Load Failsafe Defaults

Use this option to load all default failsafe setup values.
Use this option when troubleshooting.

NOTE

Chapter 4: Diagnostics

NOTE: if you experience problems with setting up your system, always check the following things in the following order:

Memory, Video, CPU

By checking these items, you will most likely find out what the problem might have been when setting up your system. For more information on troubleshooting, check the TYAN website at <http://www.tyan.com>.

4.1 Beep Codes

Fatal errors, which halt the boot process, are communicated through two kinds of audible beeps.

- A single long beep followed by eight short beeps: It indicates that a video error has occurred.
- A single long beep repeatedly: It indicates that a DRAM error has occurred. The most common type of error is a memory error.

Before contacting your vendor or TYAN Technical Support, be sure that you note as much as you can about the beep code length and order that you experience. Also, be ready with information regarding add-in cards, drives and O/S to speed the support process and come to a quicker solution.

4.2 Flash Utility

Every BIOS file is unique for the motherboard it was designed for. For Flash Utilities, BIOS downloads, and information on how to properly use the Flash Utility with your motherboard, please check the TYAN web site at <http://www.tyan.com>

NOTE: Please be aware that by flashing your BIOS, you agree that in the event of a BIOS flash failure, you must contact your dealer for a replacement BIOS. There are no exceptions. TYAN does not have a policy for replacing BIOS chips directly with end users. In no event will TYAN be held responsible for damages done by the end user.

4.3 AMIBIOS Post Code

The POST code checkpoints are the largest set of checkpoints during the BIOS pre-boot process. The following table describes the type of checkpoints that may occur during the POST portion of the BIOS:

Checkpoint	Description
03	Disable NMI, Parity, video for EGA, and DMA controllers. Initialize BIOS, POST, Runtime data area. Also initialize BIOS modules on POST entry and GPNV area. Initialize CMOS as mentioned in the Kernel Variable "wCMOSFlags."
04	Check CMOS diagnostic byte to determine if battery power is OK and CMOS checksum is OK. Verify CMOS checksum manually by reading storage area. If the CMOS checksum is bad, update CMOS with power-on default values and clear passwords. Initialize status register A. Initializes data variables that are based on CMOS setup questions. Initializes both the 8259 compatible PICs in the system
05	Initializes the interrupt controlling hardware (generally PIC) and interrupt vector table.
06	Do R/W test to CH-2 count reg. Initialize CH-0 as system timer. Install the POSTINT1Ch handler. Enable IRQ-0 in PIC for system timer interrupt. Traps INT1Ch vector to "POSTINT1ChHandlerBlock."
08	Initializes the CPU. The BAT test is being done on KBC. Program the keyboard controller command byte is being done after Auto detection of KB/MS using AMI KB-5.
0A	Initializes the 8042 compatible Key Board Controller.
0B	Detects the presence of PS/2 mouse.
0C	Detects the presence of Keyboard in KBC port.
0E	Testing and initialization of different Input Devices. Also, update the Kernel Variables. Traps the INT09h vector, so that the POST INT09h handler gets control for IRQ1. Uncompress all available language, BIOS logo, and Silent logo modules.
13	Early POST initialization of chipset registers.
24	Uncompress and initialize any platform specific BIOS modules.
30	Initialize System Management Interrupt.
2A	Initializes different devices through DIM. See <i>DIM Code Checkpoints</i> section of document for more information.
2C	Initializes different devices. Detects and initializes the video adapter installed in the system that have optional ROMs.
2E	Initializes all the output devices.
31	Allocate memory for ADM module and uncompress it. Give control to ADM module for initialization. Initialize language and font modules for ADM. Activate ADM module.
33	Initializes the silent boot module. Set the window for displaying text information.
37	Displaying sign-on message, CPU information, setup key message, and any OEM specific information.

Checkpoint	Description
38	Initializes different devices through DIM. See <i>DIM Code Checkpoints</i> section of document for more information.
39	Initializes DMAC-1 & DMAC-2.
3A	Initialize RTC date/time.
3B	Test for total memory installed in the system. Also, Check for DEL or ESC keys to limit memory test. Display total memory in the system.
3C	Mid POST initialization of chipset registers.
40	Detect different devices (Parallel ports, serial ports, and coprocessor in CPU, ... etc.) successfully installed in the system and update the BDA, EBDA...etc.
50	Programming the memory hole or any kind of implementation that needs an adjustment in system RAM size if needed.
52	Updates CMOS memory size from memory found in memory test. Allocates memory for Extended BIOS Data Area from base memory.
60	Initializes NUM-LOCK status and programs the KBD typematic rate.
75	Initialize Int-13 and prepare for IPL detection.
78	Initializes IPL devices controlled by BIOS and option ROMs.
7A	Initializes remaining option ROMs.
7C	Generate and write contents of ESCD in NVRam.
84	Log errors encountered during POST.
85	Display errors to the user and gets the user response for error.
87	Execute BIOS setup if needed / requested.
8C	Late POST initialization of chipset registers.
8E	Program the peripheral parameters. Enable/Disable NMI as selected
90	Late POST initialization of system management interrupt.
A0	Check boot password if installed.
A1	Clean-up work needed before booting to OS.
A2	Takes care of runtime image preparation for different BIOS modules. Fill the free area in F000h segment with 0FFh. Initializes the Microsoft IRQ Routing Table. Prepares the runtime language module. Disables the system configuration display if needed.
A4	Initialize runtime language module.
A7	Displays the system configuration screen if enabled. Initialize the CPU's before boot, which includes the programming of the MTRR's.
A8	Prepare CPU for OS boot including final MTRR values.
A9	Wait for user input at config display if needed.
AA	Uninstall POST INT1Ch vector and INT09h vector. Deinitializes the ADM module.
AB	Prepare BBS for Int 19 boot.
AC	End of POST initialization of chipset registers.
B1	Save system context for ACPI.
00	Passes control to OS Loader (typically INT19h).

NOTE

Glossary

ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface): a power management specification that allows the operating system to control the amount of power distributed to the computer's devices. Devices not in use can be turned off, reducing unnecessary power expenditure.

AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port): a PCI-based interface which was designed specifically for demands of 3D graphics applications. The 32-bit AGP channel directly links the graphics controller to the main memory. While the channel runs only at 66 MHz, it supports data transmission during both the rising and falling ends of the clock cycle, yielding an effective speed of 133 MHz.

ATAPI (AT Attachment Packet Interface): also known as IDE or ATA; a drive implementation that includes the disk controller on the device itself. It allows CD-ROMs and tape drives to be configured as master or slave devices, just like HDDs.

ATX: the form factor designed to replace the AT form factor. It improves on the AT design by rotating the board 90 degrees, so that the IDE connectors are closer to the drive bays, and the CPU is closer to the power supply and cooling fan. The keyboard, mouse, USB, serial, and parallel ports are built-in.

Bandwidth: refers to carrying capacity. The greater the bandwidth, the more data the bus, phone line, or other electrical path can carry. Greater bandwidth results in greater speed.

BBS (BIOS Boot Specification): a feature within the BIOS that creates, prioritizes, and maintains a list of all Initial Program Load (IPL) devices, and then stores that list in NVRAM. IPL devices have the ability to load and execute an OS, as well as provide the ability to return to the BIOS if the OS load process fails. At that point, the next IPL device is called upon to attempt loading of the OS.

BIOS (Basic Input/Output System): the program that resides in the ROM chip, which provides the basic instructions for controlling your computer's hardware. Both the operating system and application software use BIOS routines to ensure compatibility.

Buffer: a portion of RAM which is used to temporarily store data; usually from an application though it is also used when printing and in most keyboard drivers. The CPU can manipulate data in a buffer before copying it to a disk drive. While this improves system performance (reading to or writing from a disk drive a single time is much faster than doing so repeatedly) there is the possibility of losing your data should the system crash. Information in a buffer is temporarily stored, not permanently saved.

Bus: a data pathway. The term is used especially to refer to the connection between the processor and system memory, and between the processor and PCI or ISA local buses.

Bus mastering: allows peripheral devices and IDEs to access the system memory without going through the CPU (similar to DMA channels).

Cache: a temporary storage area for data that will be needed often by an application. Using a cache lowers data access times since the information is stored in SRAM instead of slower DRAM. Note that the cache is also much smaller than your regular memory: a typical cache size is 512KB, while you may have as much as 4GB of regular memory.

Closed and open jumpers: jumpers and jumper pins are active when they are “on” or “closed”, and inactive when they are “off” or “open”.

CMOS (Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductors): chips that hold the basic startup information for the BIOS.

COM port: another name for the serial port, which is called as such because it transmits the eight bits of a byte of data along one wire, and receives data on another single wire (that is, the data is transmitted in serial form, one bit after another). Parallel ports transmit the bits of a byte on eight different wires at the same time (that is, in parallel form, eight bits at the same time).

DDR (Double Data Rate): a technology designed to double the clock speed of the memory. It activates output on both the rising and falling edge of the system clock rather than on just the rising edge, potentially doubling output.

DIMM (Dual In-line Memory Module): faster and more capacious form of RAM than SIMMs, and do not need to be installed in pairs.

DIMM bank: sometimes called DIMM socket because the physical slot and the logical unit are the same. That is, one DIMM module fits into one DIMM socket, which is capable of acting as a memory bank.

DMA (Direct Memory Access): channels that are similar to IRQs. DMA channels allow hardware devices (like soundcards or keyboards) to access the main memory without involving the CPU. This frees up CPU resources for other tasks. As with IRQs, it is vital that you do not double up devices on a single line. Plug-n-Play devices will take care of this for you.

DRAM (Dynamic RAM): widely available, very affordable form of RAM which loses data if it is not recharged regularly (every few milliseconds). This refresh requirement makes DRAM three to ten times slower than non-recharged RAM such as SRAM.

ECC (Error Correction Code or Error Checking and Correcting): allows data to be checked for errors during run-time. Errors can subsequently be corrected at the same time that they're found.

EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable ROM): also called Flash BIOS, it is a ROM chip which can, unlike normal ROM, be updated. This allows you to keep up with changes in the BIOS programs without having to buy a new chip. TYAN®'s BIOS updates can be found at <http://www.tyan.com>

ESCD (Extended System Configuration Data): a format for storing information about Plug-n-Play devices in the system BIOS. This information helps properly configure the system each time it boots.

Firmware: low-level software that controls the system hardware.

Form factor: an industry term for the size, shape, power supply type, and external connector type of the Personal Computer Board (PCB) or motherboard. The standard form factors are the AT and ATX.

Global timer: onboard hardware timer, such as the Real-Time Clock (RTC).

HDD: stands for Hard Disk Drive, a type of fixed drive.

H-SYNC: controls the horizontal synchronization/properties of the monitor.

HyperTransport™: a high speed, low latency, scalable point-to-point link for interconnecting ICs on boards. It can be significantly faster than a PCI bus for an equivalent number of pins. It provides the bandwidth and flexibility critical for today's networking and computing platforms while retaining the fundamental programming model of PCI.

IC (Integrated Circuit): the formal name for the computer chip.

IDE (Integrated Device/Drive Electronics): a simple, self-contained HDD interface. It can handle drives up to 8.4 GB in size. Almost all IDEs sold now are in fact Enhanced IDEs (EIDEs), with maximum capacity determined by the hardware controller.

IDE INT (IDE Interrupt): Hardware interrupt signal that goes to the IDE.

I/O (Input/Output): the connection between your computer and another piece of hardware (mouse, keyboard, etc.)

IRQ (Interrupt Request): an electronic request that runs from a hardware device to the CPU. The interrupt controller assigns priorities to incoming requests and delivers them to the CPU. It is important that there is only one device hooked up to each IRQ line; doubling up devices on IRQ lines can lock up your system. Plug-n-Play operating systems can take care of these details for you.

Latency: the amount of time that one part of a system spends waiting for another part to catch up. This occurs most commonly when the system sends data out to a peripheral device and has to wait for the peripheral to spread (peripherals tend to be slower than onboard system components).

NVRAM: ROM and EEPROM are both examples of Non-Volatile RAM, memory that holds its data without power. DRAM, in contrast, is volatile.

Parallel port: transmits the bits of a byte on eight different wires at the same time.

PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect): a 32 or 64-bit local bus (data pathway) which is faster than the ISA bus. Local buses are those which operate within a single system (as opposed to a network bus, which connects multiple systems).

PCI PIO (PCI Programmable Input/Output) modes: the data transfer modes used by IDE drives. These modes use the CPU for data transfer (in contrast, DMA channels do not). PCI refers to the type of bus used by these modes to communicate with the CPU.

PCI-to-PCI Bridge: allows you to connect multiple PCI devices onto one PCI slot.

Pipeline burst SRAM: a fast secondary cache. It is used as a secondary cache because SRAM is slower than SDRAM, but usually larger. Data is cached first to the faster primary cache, and then, when the primary cache is full, to the slower secondary cache.

PnP (Plug-n-Play): a design standard that has become ascendant in the industry. Plug-n-Play devices require little set-up to use. Devices and operating systems that are not Plug-n-Play require you to reconfigure your system each time you add or change any part of your hardware.

PXE (Preboot Execution Environment): one of four components that together make up the Wired for Management 2.0 baseline specification. PXE was designed to define a standard set of preboot protocol services within a client with the goal of allowing networked-based booting to boot using industry standard protocols.

RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks): a way for the same data to be stored in different places on many hard drives. By using this method, the data is stored redundantly and multiple hard drives will appear as a single drive to the operating system. RAID level 0 is known as striping, where data is striped (or overlapped) across multiple hard drives, but offers no fault-tolerance. RAID level 1 is known as mirroring, which stores the data within at least two hard drives, but does not stripe. RAID level 10 also allows for faster access time and fault-tolerance, since either hard drive can be read at the same time. RAID level 0+1 is striping and mirroring, providing fault-tolerance, striping, and faster access all at the same time.

RAIDIOS: RAID I/O Steering (Intel)

RAM (Random Access Memory): technically refers to a type of memory where any byte can be accessed without touching the adjacent data and is often referred to the system's main memory. This memory is available to any program running on the computer.

ROM (Read-Only Memory): a storage chip which contains the BIOS; the basic instructions required to boot the computer and start up the operating system.

SDRAM (Synchronous Dynamic RAM): called as such because it can keep two sets of memory addresses open simultaneously. By transferring data alternately from one set of addresses and then the other, SDRAM cuts down on the delays associated with non-synchronous RAM, which must close one address bank before opening the next.

Serial port: called as such because it transmits the eight bits of a byte of data along one wire, and receives data on another single wire (that is, the data is transmitted in serial form, one bit after another).

SCSI Interrupt Steering Logic (SISL): Architecture that allows a RAID controller, such as AcceleRAID 150, 200 or 250, to implement RAID on a system board-embedded SCSI bus or a set of SCSI busses. SISL: SCSI Interrupt Steering Logic (LSI) (only on LSI SCSI boards)

Sleep/Suspend mode: in this mode, all devices except the CPU shut down.

SDRAM (Static RAM): unlike DRAM, this type of RAM does not need to be refreshed in order to prevent data loss. Thus, it is faster and more expensive.

SLI (Scalable Link Interface): NVIDIA SLI technology links two graphics cards together to provide scalability and increased performance. NVIDIA SLI takes advantage of the increased bandwidth of the PCI Express bus architecture, and features hardware and software innovations within NVIDIA GPUs (graphics processing units) and NVIDIA MCPs (media and communications processors). Depending on the application, NVIDIA SLI can deliver as much as two times the performance of a single GPU configuration.

Standby mode: in this mode, the video and hard drives shut down; all other devices continue to operate normally.

UltraDMA-33/66/100: a fast version of the old DMA channel. UltraDMA is also called UltraATA. Without a proper UltraDMA controller, your system cannot take advantage of higher data transfer rates of the new UltraDMA/UltraATA hard drives.

USB (Universal Serial Bus): a versatile port. This one port type can function as a serial, parallel, mouse, keyboard or joystick port. It is fast enough to support video transfer, and is capable of supporting up to 127 daisy-chained peripheral devices.

VGA (Video Graphics Array): the PC video display standard

V-SYNC: controls the vertical scanning properties of the monitor.

ZCR (Zero Channel RAID): PCI card that allows a RAID card to use the onboard SCSI chip, thus lowering cost of RAID solution

ZIF Socket (Zero Insertion Force socket): these sockets make it possible to insert CPUs without damaging the sensitive CPU pins. The CPU is lightly placed in an open ZIF socket, and a lever is pulled down. This shifts the processor over and down, guiding it into the board and locking it into place.

Technical Support

If a problem arises with your system, you should first turn to your dealer for direct support. Your system has most likely been configured or designed by them and they should have the best idea of what hardware and software your system contains. Hence, they should be of the most assistance for you. Furthermore, if you purchased your system from a dealer near you, take the system to them directly to have it serviced instead of attempting to do so yourself (which can have expensive consequences).

If these options are not available for you then TYAN[®] Computer Corporation can help. Besides designing innovative and quality products for over a decade, TYAN has continuously offered customers service beyond their expectations. TYAN[®]'s website (www.tyan.com) provides easy-to-access FAQ searches and online Trouble Ticket creation as well as Instant Chat capabilities with our Support Agents. TYAN[®] also provides easy-to-access resources such as in-depth Linux Online Support sections with downloadable Linux drivers and comprehensive compatibility reports for chassis, memory and much more. With all these convenient resources just a few keystrokes away, users can easily find the latest software and operating system components to keep their systems running as powerful and productive as possible. TYAN[®] also ranks high for its commitment to fast and friendly customer support through email. By offering plenty of options for users, TYAN[®] serves multiple market segments with the industry's most competitive services to support them.

"TYAN's tech support is some of the most impressive we've seen, with great response time and exceptional organization in general" - Anandtech.com

Help Resources:

1. See the beep codes section of this manual.
2. See the TYAN[®] website for FAQ's, bulletins, driver updates, and other information: <http://www.tyan.com>
3. Contact your dealer for help BEFORE calling TYAN[®].
4. Check the TYAN[®] user group: alt.comp.periphs.mainboard.TYAN

Returning Merchandise for Service

During the warranty period, contact your distributor or system vendor FIRST for any product problems. This warranty only covers normal customer use and does not cover damages incurred during shipping or failure due to the alteration, misuse, abuse, or improper maintenance of products.

NOTE:

A receipt or copy of your invoice marked with the date of purchase is required before any warranty service can be rendered. You may obtain service by calling the manufacturer for a Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number. The RMA number Should be prominently displayed on the outside of the shipping carton and the package should be mailed prepaid. TYAN® will pay to have the board shipped back to you.

**Notice for the USA**

Compliance Information Statement (Declaration of Conformity Procedure) DoC

FCC Part 15: This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules

Operation is subject to the following conditions:

This device may not cause harmful interference, and this device must accept any interference received including interference that may cause undesired operation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try one or more of the following measures:

Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.

Plug the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that of the receiver.

Consult the dealer on an experienced radio/television technician for help.

Notice for Canada

This apparatus complies with the Class B limits for radio interference as specified in the Canadian Department of Communications Radio Interference Regulations. (Cet appareil est conforme aux norms de Classe B d'interference radio tel que specifie par le Ministere Canadien des Communications dans les reglements d'interference radio.)

CAUTION: Lithium battery included with this board. Do not puncture, mutilate, or dispose of battery in fire. There is danger of an explosion if the battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by manufacturer. Dispose of used battery according to manufacturer instructions and in accordance with your local regulations.

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